

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

### Shipping.

H. DU POUET,  
Agent,  
Hongkong, April 6, 1877.



## Insurance.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Matched, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Profits contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

OF

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, January 3, 1876.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Fookshoo, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

## Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR:  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,  
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,  
AND MARSEILLES;  
Also,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *DIJONNAIS*, Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, TOILET, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 18th April, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877.

## Incidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "CAELIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 3, 1877.

## Intimations.

## AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best

collection of Views of China, Photo-

graphic Albums, Frames, Cases, &amp;c., of

assorted sizes. Ex S. S. *Radnorshire* a

supply of very handsome Bazar Albums of

Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes.

Illuminated Albums for Portraits, Tobacco

Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &amp;c.,

and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for

Frames, &amp;c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

## Intimations.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## NOW READY.

## A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE

CANTONESE DIALECT.

A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo,

pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN ETTEN, Ph.D.,

Tübingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD

&amp; Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs

KELLY &amp; WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## NOW READY.

## FENG SHUI, OR THE FUNDAMENTS OF

NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.

R. J. ETTEN. One Volume. 8vo. Price,

\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND

PRACTICE. In three Lectures. By Dr.

R. J. ETTEN. Second Edition. One

Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs LANE,

Crawford &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, July 31, 1876.

## Intimations.

W. BALL,  
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET  
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-  
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,  
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG;  
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

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Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST  
in English and Chinese, con-  
taining the Names of all the most  
important Companies, Institutions  
and Mercantile Houses in the  
Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50  
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CHINA MAIL OFFICE,

Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE

Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100

characters, and one cent a character

beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and

half price for repetitions during the first

week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will

be charged only one half the amount of the

first week's charge. Advertisements for

half a year and longer will be allowed a

deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,

and contracts for more favourable terms

can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish

Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all

the ports and in the interior of China, all

the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,

Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the

Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru

and other places which Chinese frequent.

When the list of Agencies is completed, it

will be published. Agents have been

already established in most of the above

places, and in important ports more than

one agent has been appointed at each.

## CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## NEWS FOR HOME.

## The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

Published at the "China Mail" Office

in time for the English Mail.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the

daily *China Mail*, is published

twice a month on the morning of the

English Mail's departure, and is a re-  
cord of each fortnight's current historyof events in China and Japan, con-  
tributed in original reports and collated

from the journals published at the various

ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,

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## Intimations.

AH YOM,  
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND  
STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF  
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH  
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S  
STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's

day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese

Mail will be issued DAILY instead of

WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-

ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-

tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now

assimilated to those of the *China Mail*.

The unusual success which has attended

the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable

medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual

circulation of one thousand copies. It is

already the most influential native journal

published, and enjoys considerable prestige

at the Ports of China and Japan, and at

Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco

and Australia.

For terms, &amp;c., address

MR CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

## NOTICE.

## LONDON &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM

TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has

This Day been transferred to THE

MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old

Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,

WILLIAM HUNT,  
Secretary.137, Leadenhall Street,  
LONDON,  
1st January, 1877.THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,  
20, Old Broad Street,  
LONDON,  
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 Sterling.

RESERVE FUND, £240,000.

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-

tisement THE MARINE INSUR-

ANCE Co. has This Day taken over the

Business of the LONDON &amp; ORIENTAL

STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed

Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in HONG-

KONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. LODGE,  
Manager.

THE Underigned is prepared to Accept

Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the

MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class

Steamer.

A. McIVER,  
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of  
London.

Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

## PRICE \$6.

## THE TREATY PORTS

OF

## China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF

THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-

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FORMING A GUIDE BOOK &amp; VADE ME-

CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,

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8vo. pp. 618. With 26 MAPS and PLANS.

by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and

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COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.

DENNY, Ph.D.

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**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-  
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3s. 6d. EACH; AND TINS,  
TO NEW CUTLERY. 1/6 AND 2/6 EACH.

**OAKLEY'S**  
**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

**OAKLEY'S**  
**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
FOR CLEANING (NON-MERCURIAL),  
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6s. EACH.

**OAKLEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
IN SOLID BLOCKS—12, 20, & 45. EACH, & 18. BOXES.

**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERY, INDIA RUBBER, BLACK LEAD, CABINET  
CLASS-PAPER, &c.  
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
3mr77 1w 52t 2mr78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern  
Times!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood in the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.  
Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

## SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.  
Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says, "I had with me a quantity in Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.  
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WAREHOUSEMEN,

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Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wander" and the

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Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-

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Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-

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Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to

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Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and

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1876 1w 52t 1877

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The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-

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Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate

Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN

and INFANTS, and for regular

use in Warm Climates.

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CHEMISTS, LONDON.

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24mr77 1w 52t 23mr78

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**CHLORODYNE**

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.

Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was

undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne,

that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,

being the inventor was deliberately untrue;

which he regretted had been sworn to by

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London

stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the

discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-

sented it largely, and mean no other than

Dr. Browne.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned

against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,

refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the

system, restores the deranged functions,

and stimulates healthy action of the se-

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good effects and wonderful cures, while

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Diseases in which it is found eminently

useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,

Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell commu-

icated to the College of Physicians and J. T.

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See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-

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is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,

Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly

owe my restoration to health, after eighteen

months' severe suffering, and when other

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Sole Manufacturer—

**J. T. DAVENPORT,**

38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned,

a forgery of the Government stamp having

come to the knowledge of the Board of

Inland Revenue.

14oct76 1w 26t 14ap77

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**STORES.**

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

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FRESH AND FINEST HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

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PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

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PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous

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CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles

of jam, they should invariably be

destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon

delivery, to detect any attempt at

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inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse &

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Jars and Tins.

**GROSSE & BLACKWELL,**

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

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1876 1w 52t 1877

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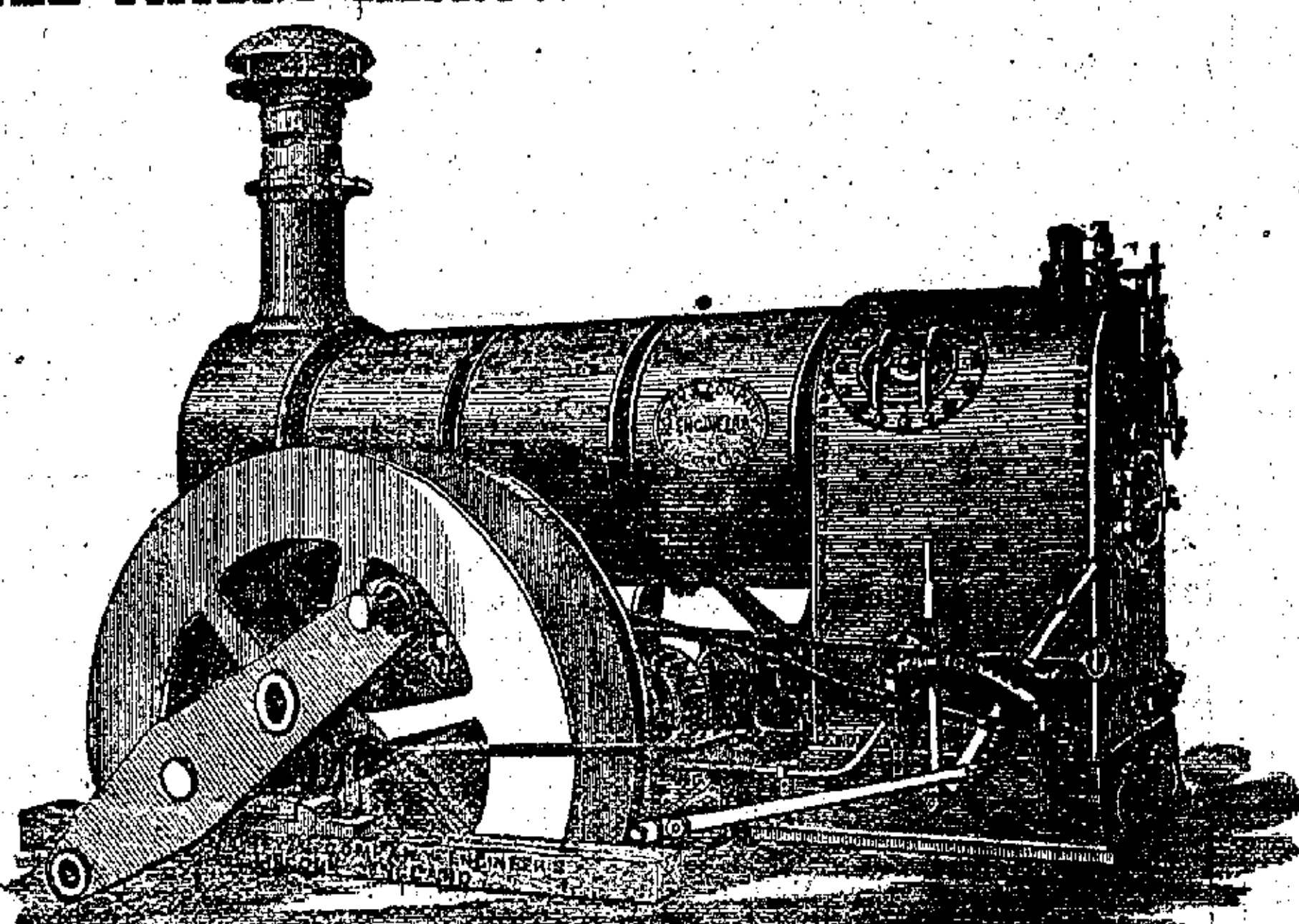
In consequence of spurious imitations of  
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which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins  
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,  
thus,

*Lea & Perrins*

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.  
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.  
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11no76 1w 52t 11no77

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Some of the advantages of the New Patent Engines are as follows:—

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This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged  
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Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:  
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## RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

**RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.**  
A pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct  
to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent  
and a powerful disinfectant. For warm  
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**RIMMEL'S OLEBRATED LAVEN-**  
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**RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB**, and other  
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**CERINE** gives the hair a beautiful gloss  
without greasing it, nourishes the roots,  
and imparts an agreeable coolness to the  
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**RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCE-**  
**RINE SOAP**, **BROWN WINDSOR**,  
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**TAR**, and other soaps in bars or cakes.  
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**RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE** cleans,  
whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes  
the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.  
**RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME**, for im-  
parting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly  
natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Pre-  
parations will bear the name of  
the annexed Trade Mark.  
E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to  
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 98,  
Strand, London.  
3te77 1w 52t 2ic78

J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of  
the very best English manufacture. For  
its purity and great excellence it has  
obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,  
London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872.  
Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.  
Philadelphia, 1876.

## ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang,  
Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club,  
Jas. Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia,  
Jasmine, White Violet,  
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

**ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER**,  
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the  
choicest Exotics.

**ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION**,  
a very refreshing Wash which stimulates  
the skin to a healthy action and pro-  
motes the growth of the hair.

**ATKINSON'S ETHERAL ESSENCE**  
**OF LAVENDER**,  
a powerful Perfume distilled from the  
finest flowers.

**ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER**,  
**VIOLET POWDER**, **MACASSAR OIL**,  
**GLYCERINE CREAM**,  
and other Specialties and general articles  
of Perfumery may be obtained of all  
dealers throughout the World,  
and of the Manufacturers

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON

manufacture their articles of one and the



## To Let.

TO LET.  
No. 3, PROHILL TERRACE, ELGIN STREET,  
with immediate Possession.  
Apply to  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.  
HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, at present  
occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.  
Bianee Villa, Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO LET.  
The Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44,  
Queen's Road.  
The Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,  
D'Aguilar Street, at present in the occupation  
of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
Possession from the 1st May next.  
Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

## Intimations.

NOTICE.  
NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the  
AGENTS or OWNERS of the American  
Barque "GARIBOLDI" will be  
RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted  
by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain  
David Plumer.—Simsen & Co.  
ROSENA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.  
C. W. Hansen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
ECHO, British barque, Capt. George W.  
Tosser.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
WINDMILLER, British ship, Capt. Mann.  
—Meyer & Co.  
IRIS, Dutch schooner, Captain J. Welter.  
—Order.  
ROSETTA McNEIL, American barque,  
Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.  
ARGONAUT, British ship, Captain John  
Anderson.—Meyer & Co.  
NYSSA, British ship, Captain W. S.  
Garriock.—Douglas Lafrank & Co.  
CORINNE, British Barque, Captain Wm.  
Robertson.—Wieler & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.  
The Spanish Steamer  
"SALVADORA" will be despatched as above  
on TUESDAY, the 17th  
Instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BRANDAO & Co.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1877. ap17

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The A 1 American Bark  
"ROSETTA McNEIL"  
Brown, Master, will load here  
and will have immediate de-  
parture as above.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONGKONG.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First  
MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF  
THOMAS THORNTON ANTHONY, of  
Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, formerly  
trading in Co-partnership with CARL  
HEINRICH EIBERT SCHMIDT of the same  
place, as Storekeepers and Shiphandlers  
at No. 62, Praya Central, Victoria, aforesaid,  
under the Style or Firm of "BROADBENT  
AND SONS & Co.," who was adjudged  
Bankrupt on the 6th day of April, 1877,  
will be held, pursuant to the 57th Section  
of "The Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864," in  
the Supreme Court House before FREDERICK  
BOWLEY HUYFAM, Esq. Acting Registrar  
of the said Court, on WEDNESDAY, the  
26th day of April, 1877, at Eleven o'clock  
in the Forenoon precisely.  
At the said Meeting, the said Acting  
Registrar will preside, and will receive the  
Proofs of the Debts of Creditors, and the  
Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assign-  
ees of the Bankrupt's estate and effects.  
Dated this 14th day of April, 1877.  
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors Acting in the Bankruptcy,  
Supreme Court House.



STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-  
ranean Ports, Southampton  
and London;  
Also,  
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"GEOFFREY," Captain FRANK, will leave  
this on SATURDAY, the 21st April, at  
Noon.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendant.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1877. ap21

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.  
The Steamship  
"ESMERALDA,"  
Captain CULLEN, will be de-  
spatched for the above Port  
TO-MORROW, the 15th Instant, at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
A. MAO G. HEATON.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1877. ap15

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR SHANGHAI.  
The Steamer  
"FLEURS CASTLE"  
will be despatched for the  
above Port at Noon TO-  
MORROW, the 15th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1877. ap15

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 14, *Salvadora*, Spanish steamer,  
615, Domingo Hormaechea, Manila April  
11, General.—BRANDAO & Co.  
April 14, *Esmeralda*, British steamer,  
393, Thebaud, Manila April 11, General.  
—A. MAO G. HEATON.  
April 14, *Yesso*, British steamer, 559, J.  
E. Pouchard, Foochow April 11, Amoy 12,  
and Swatow 13, General.—DOUGLAS LA-  
FRAIK & Co.  
April 14, *Diamond City*, Siamese barque,  
281, H. A. Sprackelton, Bangkok March  
3, Rice.—CHINESE.  
April 14, *Thingalla*, Danish steamer,  
1877, H. P. Nielsen, Cardiff Feb. 28, via  
ports of call, and Singapore April 8, Coal.  
—Wm. PUSTAT & Co.  
April 14, *Evening Star*, British barque,  
371, Charles Ashburn, Newcastle March 1,  
Coal.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Apr. 13, *Ulysses*, for Shanghai.  
14, *Belle of Oregon*, for San Francisco.  
14, *Penedo*, for Saigon.  
14, *Ningpo*, for Shanghai.  
14, *Norma*, for Swatow.  
14, *City of Tokio*, for Yokohama and  
San Francisco.  
14, *Glennearn*, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

*Aden Besse*, for Portland (Oregon).  
*Hailong*, for Amoy, &c.  
*Cocoran*, for Swatow.  
*Namor*, for Coast Ports.  
*Chow Sze*, for Bangkok.  
*Garibaldi*, for Portland (Oregon).  
*Yangtze*, for Canton.  
*Fleura Castle*, for Shanghai.  
*Ocean*, for Hothow.  
*Esmeralda*, for Amoy.  
*Jeddah*, for Swatow.  
*Forward*, for Portland (Oregon).

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Salvadora*, from Manila, Messrs M.  
de Ronderos, L. de Cucullu and J. de  
Cucullu, and 101 Chinese.  
Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila, Mrs. Costas,  
Mrs. Thebaud, Messrs R. D. Tucker, A.  
Rotschki, Chas. Klinck, R. Boel, and 150  
Chinese.  
Per *Yesso*, from Coast Ports, Capt. and  
Mrs. Kennell and family, Messrs Cass and  
Wardlaw.  
DEPARTED.  
Per *Ningpo*, for Shanghai, Dr. Rogers.  
Mrs. Wise, Mr. Buschmann, and 70 Chinese.  
Per *City of Tokio*, for Yokohama, Capt.  
Barker, Mr. A. Rotschki, 1 European, and 2  
Chinese. For San Francisco, Capt. Lewey,  
Messrs C. Murray, C. Klinck, 4 Europeans,  
3 Hindoos, and 1113 Chinese. For Liver-  
pool, Mr. J. G. Cass.  
Per *Ulysses*, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.  
Per *Belle of Oregon*, for San Francisco,  
1 European and 422 Chinese.  
Per *Penedo*, for Saigon, 40 Chinese.  
Per *Norma*, for Swatow, 64 Chinese.  
Per *Glennearn*, for Shanghai, 1 European.

## TO DEPART.

Per *Namor*, for Coast Ports, 3 Europeans  
and 240 Chinese.  
Per *Esmeralda*, for Amoy, 150 Chinese.  
Per *Jeddah*, for Swatow, 10 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer *Salvadora* reports:  
Fine weather and variables.  
The British steamer *Esmeralda* reports:  
Fine weather and light monsoon through-  
out the passage.  
The British steamer *Yesso* reports:  
Foochow to Amoy, cloudy weather with  
moderate monsoon; Amoy to Hongkong,  
cloudy weather with light variable winds.  
In Foochow.—*Stra. Europe* and *Benarty*.  
In Amoy.—*Stra. Montgomeryshire*, *Flint-  
shire*, *Pearl*, *Hwai Yuen*, and *H. M. S.*  
*Hornet*. In Swatow.—*Stra. Foochow*, *Co-  
lumbian*, *Chinkiang*, and Chinese gunboat  
*Oleto*.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—  
For AMOY.—  
Per *ESMERALDA*, at 9 a.m. To-mor-  
row, the 15th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—  
Per *FLEURS CASTLE*, at 9 a.m. To-  
morrow, the 15th inst.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—  
The Contract Packet *GEE LONG*,  
will be despatched from Hongkong  
on SATURDAY, the 21st Instant,  
with Mails for Singapore, Sotter-  
est, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen,  
Koppal Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tas-  
mania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after  
10 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 10 a.m. Late  
Letters 10.15 to 11.

Correspondence for New Zealand must be  
specially directed via Torres Straits, or  
it will be sent via Galle.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can  
be sent by this route if directed, but  
as a general rule it is better to send  
it via Galle.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877. ap21

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—  
For AMOY AND MANILA.—  
Per *SALVADORA*, at 11.30 a.m., on  
Tuesday, the 17th inst.  
For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-  
CUTTA.—  
Per *JAPAN* and *ARGYLL*, at 2.30  
p.m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst.  
For SAIGON.—  
Per *CAIRNSMUIR*, at 5 p.m., on  
Tuesday, the 17th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—  
The English Contract Packet *GEE LONG*,  
will be despatched with the Mails for  
Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the  
21st Instant.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
Friday, 20th Instant.—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night  
Box, which remains open all night.  
Saturday, 21st Instant.—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale  
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with  
LATE FEE of 18 cents extra  
to Postage till  
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only  
addressed to the United Kingdom  
Via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be  
posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,  
till  
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally  
closed.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877. ap21

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 17:—  
Noon.—*Salvadora* leaves for Manila.  
3 p.m.—*Japan* leaves for Singapore,  
Penang and Calcutta.  
3 p.m.—*Argyll* leaves for Singapore,  
Penang and Calcutta.

WEDNESDAY, April 18:—  
6 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

THURSDAY, April 19:—  
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.  
4.30 p.m.—Meeting of Members of the  
H. K. Club at the Club House.  
Goods per *Glennearn* undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, April 20:—  
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.  
*Telus* leaves for Manila on or about this  
date.  
Goods per *Fleura Castle* undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, April 21:—  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.

MORAY, April 23:—  
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at  
Mr. Adam Skieniewicz's residence, Ro-  
binson Road.

WEDNESDAY, April 25:—  
11 a.m.—Meeting of Creditors in re  
Thomas Thornton Anthony, a Bank-  
rupt, at the Court House.

FRIDAY, April 27:—  
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at  
Mr. F. P. L. residence, Praya East.

TUESDAY, May 1:—  
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right  
Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. E.  
Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. On the  
First and Third Sundays in each Month:—  
At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and  
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the  
Second and Fourth Sundays in each  
Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning  
Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all  
Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and  
Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m.,  
celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—At 8 a.m., Morning  
Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon  
and Celebration of Holy Communion  
every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James  
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.  
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.  
J. Henderson. Service at 8 p.m., every  
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer  
and Communion on the First Sunday in  
each month at 11 a.m.

St. PAUL'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.—On Wed-  
nesdays at 8 p.m., Evening Prayer  
(shortened form), and exposition of Scrip-  
ture.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.  
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam  
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-  
ing Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion,  
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8  
p.m. Preaching, at 8.30 p.m. Holy Com-  
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

British Protestant House.—Service in  
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,  
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in  
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,  
West Point.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—*Namor* leaves for Coast Ports.  
10 a.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Amoy.  
Noon.—*Fleura Castle* leaves for Shanghai.

MEMOS FOR MONDAY.  
Tenders Close.

Noon.—Tenders for Sawing Timber will  
be received by the Naval Storekeeper.

Shipping.  
Goods per *L. B. Hardy* undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.  
香港大藥房  
A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS  
OF  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT  
MEDICINES.  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.  
The Manufacture is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.10 p.m.

DEATH.  
On the 7th April, at Manila, MARIA DEL  
SOCORRO DE OLEA, the beloved Wife of  
Samuel J. Morris, aged 24 years.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

In a previous article we discussed the  
capabilities for trade of Pakhoi, and to-  
day we purpose dealing in a similar man-  
ner with Wenchow and Wuhu. Wenchow  
is said to be a dreamy, lazy town,  
situated about twenty-five miles up the  
river Ngew. This river is navigable for  
ordinary Coast steamers up to within  
six miles of the City at any state of the  
tide, but to enable these vessels to go  
further there must be half-tide on the  
Bar. Having passed the Bar vessels can  
proceed right up to the site that has  
been selected by Mr. Davenport for the  
English Consession, and which lies quite  
close to the north-east angle of the city  
wall. The chief article of export will  
probably be tea. Owing to the imposi-  
tion of more moderate lekin taxes, the  
shorter distances to be traversed, and the  
facilities for transporting the goods, there  
is good reason to believe that teas from  
one or two districts can be placed on sale  
at Wenchow nearly one dollar less per  
picul than at Foochow. The question  
seems to be whether the tea-men will  
not prefer to send their parcels to the  
larger market at the latter place where  
there is more competition, and where  
they may believe they can obtain a bet-  
ter price for their articles. Sup-  
posing, however, that this be the  
case, it is most probable, if Wenchow be  
made a place of call for steamers, that a  
certain amount of tea which at present  
goes overland to Foochow will, under  
the new conditions, find its way to Wen-  
chow for transportation to the former  
place, and thus at least a little carrying  
trade will be transferred from native to  
foreign hands. The probability is that  
if trade at Wenchow offers sufficient  
inducements for foreigners to settle there  
the native merchants will not find it  
to their interests to take tea to Foo-  
chow that could be more easily and  
readily brought to the new port. In  
regard to other articles of trade it is said  
that the export of silk goods now reaches  
in value about Tael 720,000 per annum.  
A correspondent who recently visited  
the place tells us that the silk is fairly  
woven but is thin and the dyes are not  
very bright. The raw material is partly  
grown in the neighbourhood and partly  
imported. Considerable quantities of  
rice, native opium, alum, timber, and  
paper, are also exported, and iron is said  
to exist in large quantities in the pro-  
vince. The import of shirtings at the  
present time is set down by a northern  
contemporary at about \$1,000,000 in  
value yearly, and the import of opium at  
some 3,000 or 4,000 chests. Arrange-  
ments are, it is said, being made at  
Shanghai for the coast steamers between  
that port and Foochow to call at Wen-  
chow, and probably we shall see one or  
two of the Coast steamers trading from  
this port occasionally taking a look in  
there.

Wuhu is a city of, including its  
suburbs, about 80,000 inhabitants, situ-  
ated about a mile and a half inland on the  
bank of a small river. It was probably  
selected as one of the new Treaty Ports  
from the excellence of its water commu-  
nications with fertile districts in the  
interior. The chief export at the pre-  
sent time appears to be rice, the country  
for miles round being devoted to the  
cultivation of rice in the summer. Tea  
is, however, expected to prove the most  
important article of export in the end,  
and considerable exports of silk are also  
anticipated. Mr. J. M. Canby, who  
visited the port in 1869 for the pur-  
pose of ascertaining by personal observa-  
tion its capabilities for trade, says:—

Its superiority when compared with Ta-  
tung is mainly owing to the excellence of  
its water communication with the interior,  
and its suitability to become a place of  
export for Green Teas and Silks. It also  
adjoins an extensive cotton-producing dis-  
trict, and its present trade is far larger than  
that of any other port on the river between  
here and Kiangsi. A large canal, with a  
depth of 8 to 8 feet of water in the winter,  
and 10 to 12 feet in the summer, connects  
Wuhu with the important city of Ning-  
koo in southern An-whel—80 miles  
distant. Another canal runs inland for over  
80 miles in a south-westerly direction to  
Kai-ping Shien an extensive tea district.

This canal, which is only navigable in the  
summer, passes through Nan-ling and King-  
hsien where the cultivation of Silk is carried  
on. The production of this article is not  
very large at present, owing to the devastations  
of the Tai-ping rebels, but it is steadily  
increasing every year, and is likely to  
become a trade of some importance before  
long. Boats carrying from 200 to 300 piculs  
of Tea can come from Tai-ping Hsien to  
Wuhu in the summer and autumn, but in  
the winter the creek is partially dry, and  
navigation, of course, rendered impossible.  
The above mentioned Silk districts of  
Nan-ling and King-hsien are situated  
within 80 miles of Wuhu. Besides the  
canals leading to Ning-koo-foo and Tai-ping  
Hsien, there are two others communicating  
with Su-an and Tung-poo. The Su-an canal  
is navigable for small boats in summer for  
nearly 100 miles, and passes through some  
Silk producing country; while that leading  
to Tung-poo can be traversed by native craft  
of considerable size, for about 70 miles. On  
the northern side of the Yangtze a fine  
broad canal, navigable in summer for vessels  
drawing 10 to 12 feet of water, connects  
Wuhu with Lu-chow-foo, the chief mercan-  
tile depot for central An-whel. In winter  
there is a minimum depth of 4 feet of water  
in this canal; and its average width is over  
200 yards.

Judging from this, Wuhu seems likely  
to become an important centre for  
foreign trade, both export and import. Mr.  
Davenport has secured there the reserva-  
tion, for an English settlement, of about  
a mile and a quarter of river frontage,  
with any required depth. Vessels of the  
good draught will, it is said, be able to  
come close in shore, but the matter was  
not settled finally in order that the river  
may be carefully watched during the  
summer, and another place selected if  
the current runs too strongly at the  
point chosen. The Shanghai merchants  
seem to be thoroughly alive to the com-  
mercial prospects of the place, for it is  
said that arrangements are already being  
made there for the establishment of  
banks by the River Companies, and that  
as soon as the depth of water in the  
Yangtze will permit, the light draught  
steamers will proceed there.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.  
We understand that the first prize for the  
April drawing of the Manila Lottery has  
fallen to Hongkong, and the second to  
Amoy.

It will be observed that the next P. & O.  
mail steamer leaves Hongkong this day  
week (Saturday, the 21st), two days after  
the next French mail steamer (which leaves  
on Thursday, the 19th). The French mail  
of Saturday the 28th will again set matters  
straight and readjust the interval in-  
terrupted by the change which the monsoon  
renders necessary.

MONS. CARNE's performance last evening,  
attracted a very sparse house, but this cir-  
cumstance in no way interfered with his  
play, which was as brilliant as hitherto.  
His opponents (Portuguese) were even less  
up to the mark than their predecessors, one  
only managing to foot up to 10, and the  
other 34. The best break was 347, when  
game was called. M. Carne makes his last  
appearance this evening, when we heartily  
wish him a bumper house.

We are requested to remind our readers  
that an Entertainment will be given at the  
Temperance Hall on Monday evening next  
commencing at 8 o'clock, being the  
anniversary of the opening of the Hall.  
Admission will be free as usual.

Programme.  
1.—Song and Chorus "Under the willow  
she's sleeping."  
2.—Some remarks on the Electric Telegraph.  
3.—Song "Sing along that dear old Song."  
4.—Kindersymphonie.  
5.—Allegro non troppo.  
6.—1. Solo.  
7.—Marche funebre.  
8.—Rondo.

5.—Reading.  
6.—Song and Chorus "The old cabin home."  
7.—Violin Solo "Air varié"—De Beriot.  
8.—Reading "Speech of Sergeant Buzfuz."

Police Intelligence.  
(Before James Russell, Esq.)  
April 14, 1877.

IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND.  
Chun Ayeo, a married woman, and Lee  
Ayeoong, a widow, were charged with  
making away with a girl aged 18 years.  
She was not very nice looking, so she  
had to be "hacked" about in order to get  
a husband. The defendants were entrusted  
with the delicate business of escorting her  
round in search of a husband. The next  
day the defendants came and asked the  
prosecutrix whether her daughter had re-  
turned home or not, as she had broken  
away from them. The prosecutrix replied  
that her daughter had not come back, and  
that they must find her. As they failed to  
do so, she had them arrested. It turned  
out afterwards, however, that the girl was  
insane and was picked up in the street by  
the Police at West Point. The defendants  
were therefore discharged.

ASSAULT.  
Yong Yow Chai, a coolie, was charged  
with assaulting a shopman by cutting him  
on the head with an iron bar, in conse-  
quence of a quarrel over the possession of  
some mat bugs. The defendant was sent  
to 14 days' hard labour, and to give security  
in \$20 for one month.

CHAIR-MINE.  
Edward Linkin, fireman U. S. S. *Ashtelot*,  
was charged with being drunk and refusing  
to pay chair-hire. Ordered to pay 60 cents  
amercement.

A QUACK DOCTOR.  
Tung Afook, who was described as a  
doctor, was charged under the following  
circumstances. The defendant had an  
array of medical titles in Jervois Street,  
and there was a piece of cloth on which  
were written the names of the various  
diseases he professed he was skilled in  
curing. A Chinaman named Wong, who  
a servant at present out of employ, stated  
that he happened to pass by the defendant's  
stall in Jervois Street. As he was delicate  
in health, he was tempted by the elaborate  
advertisement the defendant had before  
him, to consult him about his cure. The  
defendant examined the nails of his fingers,  
scrapped them and then pronounced that he  
was very delicate in health. "I'll give you  
some medicine and it will cure you." So  
saying he gave the complainant a powder, for  
which he charged 15 cents. Then he said  
"You have a cough, and you might get the  
consumption; I'll give you some cow  
beezar, ngow-wong, which will cure you."  
He charged 1.06 cents altogether for the  
medicine, and the complainant paid this  
sum to him. The complainant went away,  
but some bystanders said the stuff he got  
was not Cow-beezar. He therefore went to  
get back his money, but the defendant said  
he had spent it, but he promised that he  
would give his clothes in payment. The  
complainant went again, but he was still  
unable to pay, and the complainant was  
going with him to a pawnshop to have  
his clothes pawned in order to repay  
him. As they were going a looking heard  
of the affair and took the defendant  
into custody.—An expert was called by  
the Court, and this was a brother in the  
profession. He gave his name as Mak Ang,  
and described himself as a doctor-accuser  
at Canton. He came here three days ago  
on a visit. He had knowledge of medicines  
and their preparation, having learnt his  
medical art in the Lo Fau Shan, a mountain  
celebrated for its Buddhist Monasteries.  
The medicine shown him now and described  
as Ngow-wong or Cow-beezar, was not  
Ngow-wong. It was a mixture of vermilion  
and other stuff. The other powder was  
the same. Both packets were worth only  
20 cents.—Ho Chun Wa, a chemist at the  
Tung Wah Hospital, was called. He said  
he did not know the powder in Court; it  
was very difficult to find out the component  
parts of medicinal powders. He could not  
say how much these powders were worth.  
—The defendant denied, in his defence, that  
he represented to the complainant that the  
powder he gave him was Ngow-wong; he  
only said that this medicine would do  
him good. The component parts of the me-  
dicines were dianabar and Luk Yai Sen.  
They were worth about 20 cents.—The Mag-  
istrate sent the defendant to six months'  
hard labour, and to be exposed for two  
hours in the stocks.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.  
Lo Ahbung, a boy, was charged with  
stealing \$2 from the person of a man named  
Wong Ahn at the Recreation Ground. The  
defendant was sent to 14 days' hard  
labour, and to be whipped 12 strokes at  
the scene of offence.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.  
Sow A Shun, a runner to a Chinese  
boarding house, was charged with assaulting  
Julius Sier, P. O. No. 38. As the steamer  
Yesso came in the defendant got on to



was coming, or probably it began to exist in his day, shortly after the revolution of 1880. He was once looking earnestly at one of his sons, with that glance a parent sometimes casts upon his child, when thinking of his future. Mr. Thiers had at the moment been making a visit to his illustrious rival, and with his usual rapidity of observation divined what was in Guizot's thoughts. "What are you going to make of this?" said he. "I really scarcely yet know," replied Guizot; "young people follow their destiny. If he is to be a historian, well he will write history; if he is to be a painter, he will paint pictures." "But if he has no vocation for these things, do you not think of some more usual calling for him?" "Oh! in that case," resumed M. Guizot, with a smile, "we can simply make a Liberal of him. I have seen several succeed at that trade."

The Roman shopkeepers have had to form a joint stock company to keep up the Carnival. They are compelled as it were to subscribe according to their means, and thus the time-honored old droveries are maintained as a limited liability institution. Even the once famous Carnival balls of the Parisian Opera House have died out into stupid crowds in black coats at the golden palaces of song, which has been this year receiving forthrightly its five or six thousand dull guests. It was not so when the famous Musard held the orchestral baton. Musard has just been giving us a story of these good old times. A *debardeur*, richly costumed, was figuring in a quadrille of marvellous activity. Excited by the applause of the crowd, the dancers began to pass the ordained limits of correctness in their high jumps, and a couple of the police present to maintain order collared them, and despite their protestations, carried them off before the Commissary. "Your name?" inquired the Magistrate of the postillion, "Francis the Younger." "Ah! Monsieur Francis," said the Commissary with indulgent surprise, "I have often seen you at the circus. Is it possible that you have had the impudence to dance a prohibited cancan?" The Magistrate now turned to the *debardeur*. "And your name?" "The inquiry was made in stern tones, as if the worthy official, tender for Francis, meant to turn all his wrath against the other transgressor. But the reply was a still greater surprise. "I am," said the *debardeur*, "the Duke of Brunswick, if you doubt me, here is my Aide-de-Camp," and he called forward a gentleman, disguised as a valet, who had followed him from the circus. Both dancers of the cancan were dismissed, rather with apologies than a warning. When one remembers the selfish Duke who left his fortune to Geneva, cosmetics and black wigs, and the personal preservation of old gentlemen naturally rush into the mind. Another Duke, though not a royal one, still exists who could not exactly give points to the dark men of Brunswick, but who certainly equals his Serene Highness in cheating time. Some time ago this French Duke had been admiring himself in the glass, and rang the bell for his valet who has been over forty years in his service. "Antoine," said the Duke, "how have you preserved your hair so well? It is quite as black as mine." "Sir," replied Antoine, "I know well that gentlemen don't like to see their faithful servants growing old. It makes them think that time is not standing still for themselves. Therefore, when I saw Monsieur le Duc making himself young, I thought I would make myself young also." The Duke was much touched, and a tear might almost have been gathering in the corner of his eye. "Well, Antoine, you see it is not suitable at our age to continue these little artifices; I am going abroad for a year and this will give us both an opportunity of showing the true color of our hair on our return without exciting unpleasant remarks. I will give you something to remove the dye-stuff." When they returned, Antoine had a head of venerable grey, and the next morning admitted an old friend of the Duke's who came to see him. "What was the servant's surprise to hear his master coming out of his room with a light step, humming an air from the last opera, and to see him with his head once more as black as a raven's wing." "My dear Duke, how well you are looking," said his friend, "your visit to Italy has wonderfully agreed with you." "Yes," exclaimed the Duke with a smile; "I stood last summer's heat well; but I can tell you it is very trying; look at poor Antoine! You see how old he is looking!"

On the 17th instant, the following notice appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*:  
THEATRE ROYAL.—The following cable message has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald*. The prediction, it is stated, is based upon meteorological researches conducted in America, and "liable to the allowances attending the subject." "Probable heavy gale on the 18th instant on the British and foreign coasts."

And sure enough the following appeared in the *Evening Standard* of the 20th:—  
"THE GALE.—Last night a strong gale broke over the metropolis and the home counties, and continued through the night and this morning, accompanied at intervals by heavy downfalls of rain."

"One of the severest gales that have been experienced at Liverpool for some considerable time blew last evening, causing immense destruction to shipping. Eight vessels were driven on shore, and at twelve o'clock their positions were unaltered."

"A gale sprang up at Penzance last evening from west to north-west, and raged with great severity during the night. A fisherman named Kelynaek was washed out of a Newlyn fishing boat off the Lizard and drowned; and another fishing boat was blown away from her moorings. The weather is still very stormy."

"The gale broke with great violence over Queenstown harbor last night, and this morning still continued with considerable force. A heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and hail, passed over Deal at an early hour this morning. The vessels in the Downs are still windbound, and are now falling."

"The Treasury Committee's Report on the administration of the grant for meteorological observations has just been published. In the course of the report it is observed that 'there is evidence to show that the system adopted in the United States, by which observations are taken over the large areas of the American continent and communicated by telegraph to Washington, is of great value. The position and extent of the United Kingdom do not admit of any similar system of equal value.' After this official testimony from our own meteorological authorities, and with the recently fulfilled prophecy of the American meteorologists fresh in our memory, I saw the following with some anxiety in the *Globe* of last night. The threatened gale, however,

has not broken out yet, although it still may before I finish my letter."

The following cable message has been received at the London Office of the *New York Herald*. "A report unfavorable to the British, French, and Spanish coasts."

It is by no means true that people *calam, non animus, mutant* when they go to India; and you cannot be expected to understand the interest which is taken in England in the question of American meat. The point at issue, however, is the possible saving of perhaps £100 a year to every family having an income of, say, £2,000, and of two shillings a week to every family earning, say, thirty shillings. In its plainest terms the experiment involves the difference between eight-pence and fourteen-pence a pound for prime joints, or between six-pence halfpenny and eleven pence for the inferior pieces. It was on Wednesday afternoon, when I had been opened at *interview* under one of the arches of the Cannon Street Railway Station in Thames Street, in order to form a guess at the probable success of the enterprise. It was an extraordinary scene. Even a single arch of the railway station makes an enormous shop, probably as large as twenty ordinary butchers' shops, and this at 4 o'clock in the afternoon was crowded to encumbrance. There was, I should say, no hope of half the customers who were waiting being served before nightfall, especially as butchers, the regular London rogues-butchers, seemed to have the preference in attention, I suppose, because they took away large quantities, whole sides of beef, at once. At a moderate computation there must have been 600 people waiting, with only eight or ten men to do all the cutting-up and weighing. Considering therefore the loss of time, the circumstance that the American Company does not sell meat in less quantities than five, and that customers must carry away their purchases themselves, the advantage to the general public from the experiment seems to me at present insignificant. The newspapers argue that the pretended reform of butchers' bills must always be illusory so long as the company continues to sell in immense quantities to butchers. The newspapers, in short, want the company to establish a number of retail markets in direct opposition to the butchers. I must say I do not think that this is the direction in which the public must look for relief. I fear that the only hope rests in a growing moderation on the part of the butchers themselves, assisted by a limited retail competition on the part of the company, such as will enable the public to form a comparison of prices, and arouse whatever approach to shame at very gross extortion the butcher-nature may be capable of. No doubt when the supply of meat from America comes to bear a larger proportion to the total demand of England, or even of London, the case will be somewhat altered. English farmers, breeders, and graziers will then feel themselves threatened in their very existence, and in combination with retail-butchers, to suppress those excellent men plying injurious callings, the middle-men, meat-merchants and carcase-butchers, who now make their living by taxing the meat so heavily on its passage from the pasture to the shop. *Requiescat in pace!* In the meanwhile, do not suppose that the London butchers, although they are hitherto the only people who profit much by the importation of American meat, look with any favour on the movement. On the contrary, they abhor it, and oppose and disparage even while using it. A butcher came up to me at the American market, and whispered:—"It won't do. It can't last. It will never answer." And then he went about to other groups saying, "I have no doubt, just the same words of fear and ill-omen. But so far as the interests of the American importers are concerned, I am sure it will answer and does answer. The meat is, of all it, equal, perhaps superior, to the very best and primest of English. In fact, the roast beef of old England must, speaking generally, veil its bonnet to that of young America. The latter not only looks better, more honestly and naturally fed, but it will keep good as long after its arrival in this country as if it had been freshly slaughtered here."

I wonder there has been no notice in the press, or on the part of the mint authorities, of the great growing prevalence of French 10-centime pieces amongst our copper currency. It is absurd to suppose that the number of these French pennies (as we are contented to consider them) in circulation can proceed from the old halfpence which travellers from the continent happen to bring over in their pockets. For some days past I have made a point of accumulating all the pennies, without exercising favoritism, which have happened to come into my possession in the way of change. I am now the proud owner of eleven *soi-disant* pennies or French 10-centime pieces. I have no reason to suppose that this is at all an abnormal proportion, and my conclusion is that some sagacious parties are bestowing their attention on the task of supplementing our copper coinage, a labour which, I need not say, would be rewarded by a profit of about 4 per cent on the operation. I had intended to tell you a rather curious ghost-story; to relate my vain search for a "piping bull-dog" (at my Brighton aunt's instance) at the quay and small bird show at the Crystal Palace; to discuss the new spiritualist movement in favour of lady-mediums, in opposition to paid worthies of the Slade and Monk types; to allude to the stupid outcry about the substitution of territorial (i.e., county) designations for the mere numbers of regiments; and lastly, to examine General Collinson's lecture, *La Battle of Dorking*, on the Defence of England. But I have taken up such an unconscionable space with my parliamentary lumberings that all these fine intentions must go to make Pluto's pavement and you gain a reprieve for the time.

#### THE SIX POWERS.

(Vanity Fair.)

Some comparative statistics regarding the Six Great Powers of Europe may not be uninteresting at the present moment. If the Six Powers are ranged strictly as European States, Russia comes first both in respect of population and of extent of territory. With regard to the former, the Six stand thus:—1. Russia, with 78,613,602 inhabitants (Census of 1870); 2. Germany, with 42,723,242 (1876); 3. Austria, with 37,700,000 (1876); 4. France, with 36,102,921 (1872); 5. Great Britain and Ireland, with 33,450,000 (estimate of 1876); 6. Italy, with 27,482,174 (1876) in point of territory (in Europe alone) she is always understood the same Powers must be ranged thus:—1. Russia, with, in round numbers, as nearly as possible, 2,000,000 square miles; 2. Austria, with 200,000 square

miles; 3. Germany, with 216,000 square miles; 4. France, with 212,000 square miles; 5. Great Britain and Ireland, with 122,000 square miles; 6. Italy, with 118,000 square miles. Upwards of 28 per cent. of the population of Europe are subjects of the Czar, and more than half of the soil of that continent is Russian.

Three of the Great Powers—Austria, Germany, and Italy—have no possessions out of Europe. Of those that have, England is *facile princeps*, owning 8,200,000 square miles, far away from the British Isles, and governing a dependent population of 204,000,000. Russia comes next, with 6,500,000 square miles of Asiatic territory, but only some 15,000,000 of men, women, and children to people those vast regions, and she is third, with a colonial empire of 400,000 square miles, inhabited by 6,000,000 human beings. If, therefore, we regard the Six Great Powers as States, not only in relation to Europe, but to the world at large, we shall find England a good first in regard to population, Russia a bad second, and the other Powers nowhere; in respect of territory, Russia would still be first by a few thousand square miles, England next, far behind either of the two great rivals, but also far ahead of the Teutonic empires and the Italian kingdom.

Of the comparative military strength of these Powers it is very difficult to form an exact estimate. The war strength of the different armies on paper may be set down, from official returns, thus:—1. French, 1,750,000 men; 2. Russian, at 1,600,000; 3. German, at 1,283,000; 4. Austrian, at 1,013,000; 5. British, including Militia, 600,000; 6. Italian, 300,000. The Indian Army and Indian Military Police, at 899,000; 8. Italian, at 87,000. But these figures are obviously of little value. Probably Germany is still first of the Military Powers, though it may be doubted whether five more years of peace and expenditure will not make the French Army at once the strongest and best organized in Europe. When her new military system is in working order, France will have 400,000 men, always under the colours, to the 400,000 of Germany—a fact of some importance when it is remembered that what short notice wars are sometimes declared in these days. It is true that Germany may raise her standing army too; but it must be borne in mind that Germany is extremely poor, and the strain upon her finances of keeping up 400,000 men at the public expense is already very severe. Russia probably comes third of the Military Powers, and Austria a very good fourth. The Army of Italy would be no despicable auxiliary force in a conflict between two Powers equally matched, as was amply proved in the campaigns of 1859 and 1866. England, according to the most sanguine declarations of Lord Cardwell, might hope to be able to land 70,000 men on the Continent, and keep up the force at that figure. But, as a matter of fact, we of the present generation hardly know what our country could do upon an emergency; even the Crimean War sinks into insignificance by the side of the heroic struggle against Napoleon, when the latter ruled over France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and the half of Germany. In 1810 we had 300,000 regulars under arms; and it is not too much to say that the wealth and population of the country have both increased to such an extent that England could more easily maintain 600,000 men under arms now than she could 800,000 seventy years ago. At present, however, when the wide extent of our territory, and the overwhelming number of subject and liable-to-be-discontented peoples under our rule are taken into consideration there can be no doubt that the military defences of England are beyond all measure weak, and were it not for recollections of the past, and the fact that we are surrounded by a sea of enemies, we should be inclined to say, in point of numbers, contemptible. It must be remembered, too, that in America and Asia, England is a second-rate power. We may be thankful, indeed, for the silver streak that separates England from Europe, and for the sea which surrounds Australia, to say nothing of Malta, and the other island-fortresses of the Empire. In point of naval strength England is of course, first of the Powers; her armament consisting of 51 ironclads, including 15 turret-ships and 270 sailing vessels, and 81,447 men, including Marines and the Naval Reserve. France comes next, with a nominal force of 88 ironclads and 60,000 men, including Marines and Reserve. Russia is third, with 26 ironclads—at least on paper—and some 25,000 men. It is difficult to say whether Austria or Italy should be awarded the fourth place. Italy boasts 16 ironclads, and Austria 14, including a couple of monitors; but Austria counts 11,500 men to the 9,500 men of Italy. Germany is last of the Six, considered as Naval Powers, counting but 8 ironclads and about 5,000 men.

It may be worth adding that in the matter of naval expenditure, according to the last Estimates, England, as might be expected, comes first in the list, in round numbers, of £11,200,000; 2. France, £6,640,000; 3. Russia, £2,640,000; 4. Germany, £1,660,000; Italy, £1,580,000; Austria, £940,000.

The military expenditure of the same States will also repay a glance. According to the Russian Budget for 1876, as sanctioned by the Emperor, a sum of 180,000,000 roubles was assigned to the Minister of War. Taking the rouble, as it is usually taken in rough calculations, at 3s., the English translation of the figure at which Russian military expenditure had arrived in the year of grace 1876 is £27,000,000. Allowing, however, for the depreciation of the paper rouble, and taking it at only 2s. 6d., we still get the sum of £22,500,000, and Russia merrily leads the way. France spends tolerably close upon her heels, having spent in the past year not much less than £21,000,000 on her army. Germany spends very nearly £18,000,000, and England about an equal sum for the military forces maintained in the British Isles. In India she spends rather more than £16,000,000 upon the army maintained there. The various colonies have also their special military estimates. Canada devotes about £200,000 a year to her militia—a sum so small as to occasion some grave reflections to those who have the integrity of the Empire at heart. To return to the European Powers, the Austrian Military Budget amounted to £10,100,000, and the last Italian to £7,600,000.

The revenues raised by the Six Powers during the last amount for—1. France, at about £168,000,000; 2. Great Britain, to £78,000,000; 3. Russia, to £70,000,000; 4. Austria (budget for the whole Empire and budgets for Austria Proper and Hungary), to £68,000,000; 5. Germany (budget for the Empire and budgets for Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, and

Alsace-Lorraine), to £58,000,000; 6. Italy, to £53,000,000. The revenues of the British Colonies and dependencies put together is about equal to those of the mother country; so that the revenues of the British Empire for a year amounts to the colossal figure of £166,000,000.

Our Colonies enable us also to take questionable eminence as the biggest borrowers; the debt of the whole Empire, including what India and Canada and Australia owe, being something very like £972,000,000. France runs England hard, her debt being £938,000,000. Italy owes £395,000,000; Austria-Hungary, £388,000,000; Russia, £381,000,000; though she maintains that with £400,000,000 is reduced to £266,000,000. The German Empire owes no more than two or three millions; but the debt of Prussia amounts to £47,500,000; that of Saxony to £34,000,000; of Saxony and Wurtemberg to £16,000,000; apiece; of Baden to £13,500,000—a total for the said five States of £147,000,000, and it may be added, as a heavy burden for them to bear as are to the French their twenty-three milliards. As for England, "the weary Titan" of Matthew Arnold's fine lines—

"Bearing on shoulders Immense,  
Atlantean, the load  
Well-nigh not to be borne  
Of the too-vast orb of her fate,"  
she marches, one hopes, rather than "staggers," on to her goal. At all events, it is no question of pecuniary resources that causes anxiety for England's future to the more patriotic of her sons.

#### JAPANESE STYLE IN WASHINGTON.

The Japanese Minister has rented the elegant house built on Vermont Avenue, within a year, by a man named Smith, and built for his own occupancy, but belonging to the "Ring" whose magic circle was so suddenly squared, broken and scattered, he found himself brought to cover and without the income necessary to support in proper style life in so grand a dwelling. Wisely enough he rented it to the Minister, who fitted it up and furnished it throughout in the most luxurious style, and on Monday night gave his first reception, which has been so felicitously called a "house warming." The elegant rooms and spacious hall-ways were a thicket of blooming plants; azaleas, jasmines, roses, oleanders, orange and lemon trees being conspicuous. The Foreign Legations were all well represented, and the scene was most brilliant. Madame Yoshida is very cultivated in her tastes, draws, paints, is a good musician and writes delightfully—at least it looks fascinating. I can't read Japanese, and therefore only judge by the external appearance of the lady, how delicious must be the kernel. She is pretty and graceful, is dressed by French artists, and of course her toilet is *à la mode*. On this occasion her costume was of white flowered Japanese silk, through which were woven threads of silver. It was high collar, skirt en train, enriched by rare lace and the most perfect flowers I ever saw. She was assisted by the Minister and Miss Edwards, who in, I am told, instructing madame in the mysteries of our tongue. She proves a most apt pupil, and can carry on quite an intelligible conversation. The new baby Ssuma is bewitching, and, as the mother says, "has such sweet wound eyes."

—Corr. Cincinnati Commercial.

#### COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

English merchants having balances to settle in China by silver in this city, and it goes at once, by steamer, direct to its destination at Hongkong. This accounts, in part, for the large amounts of that metal which are shipped from this port by every steamer. Eastern merchants, in consequence of old connections, buy in London for the same purpose. But in time they will find that this is the cheapest place. To the price of silver in London must be added the freight from either this coast or Mexico; likewise the interest during the time of transit. The metal is by these sums cheaper in this market than it is in London. The time from that city to Hongkong is about the same as from San Francisco to that place.

At the first glance this would not seem to be a very great advantage. The shipment of a few millions of silver, more or less, to China, makes a little money for the persons who fill the orders, the draymen who convey the metal to the wharf, and the steamers which carry it away. But it will lead to greater things by and by. It indicates that San Francisco is bound to become, in time, the place for the settlement of Oriental balances. It would be a pity for India what it is doing now for China, if we only had a line of steamers to Calcutta. The links of commerce hang very close together. One branch of business forces another. If this should become the Clearing House for the Orient, it will naturally become the centre of its trade. It will be no use for Boston or New York to be sending out ships to India or China. The true line will be by rail to San Francisco.

But whether we shall be merely a station on the route or a depot for this trade will depend upon the activity and sagacity of our merchants. Our development in commerce has not been as great as it ought to be. The mining princes have for a long time led the van; but the merchant princes are bound in time to get alongside of them. Their day has already dawned.—*San Francisco paper.*

#### AN IMPORTANT CASE.

"This is a very important case, your honor," said Lawyer O'Callaghan, blowing his nose very hard and loud and restoring his handkerchief to its accustomed pocket. "The liberty of one of God's noblest creatures is imperilled; and he is petitioned first at the dingy ceiling of Justice Foote's office, and then at his client. The particular one of God's noblest creatures referred to by the eminent barrister was a very dirty, very frothy, very ill-looking person named Frank Malchick, alias Greeney, who at that instant was engaged in directing a stream of tobacco juice into a neighboring spittoon, with but partial success. He was charged with vagrancy, and Mr O'Callaghan occupied the proud position of his legal defender. A cloud of witnesses had duly sworn that "Greeney" was an irreclaimable vagrant and a suspicious character. "This case is equal to the deepest sympathies of my bosom," testified Mr O'Callaghan. "I may be a disheartened, poor fellow, I may possess a sensitive nature, my feelings may revolt at such pictures of wrong and injustice; I may be less heartless than the giddy throng; I may be more than the majority of the cold, unfeeling world at scenes of wretchedness and distress. But I don't think there is a man so hardened, so lost to all the tender emo-

tions which should sway the human breast that he can look upon this poor unfortunate man without a tear of sensibility welling to his eye—to both eyes, I may say, your honor," and Mr O'Callaghan pressed his handkerchief to his eyes, and then blew his nose with it.

Notwithstanding this affecting declaration, the group of spectators sitting on the court-room benches and even the judge himself gazed upon the prisoner with great unconcern. The prisoner himself, however, was so deeply moved that he borrowed a fresh chew of tobacco from a man sitting near him.

"I feel deeply moved at the grave outrage which has been inflicted upon this man," resumed Mr O'Callaghan. "Is any one's personal liberty safe, your honor, when a minion of the law may at any hour swoop down upon him like a hawk, a cruel, heartless hawk, and arrest him for vagrancy?"

"He shouldn't cause himself to be suspected of vagrancy then," remarked Justice Foote.

"Ho a vagrant? He ain't any more a vagrant than I am. Look at his hands, stained with toil! Look at his palms, callous with hard work!" The prisoner here displayed his hands with considerable ostentation, and they certainly bore unmistakable evidences of a good deal of dirt. "This man's liberty is at stake," continued the orator.

"The cruel minions of the law would cast him into a dungeon dark and drear and bind his limbs with chains. They would feed him on bread and water and he would probably pine and die. He has a loving wife and family of beautiful children. Picture the wretchedness of that unhappy wife, picture the distress of that family of little ones." Mr O'Callaghan here took another blow at his nose and then said: "Your honor, if I didn't have a cold in my head I could talk with deep emotion on this subject. The cold in my head, your honor, affects me as deeply as this sad case. I would say more, your honor, but my heart—my nose, your honor, is full. But I trust that this unfortunate man will be promptly discharged."

"I will send him to the bridewell for three months," returned the justice.

#### SUTTEE.

The following particulars of Jung Bahadur's death, and the suttie of his Ranees, is from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:

The 25th February being Holo-day (Govind Dwadasee), he went to bathe at Baginuttee; he entered the river before sunrise for that purpose in the highest spirits, and after performing his ablutions he sat on the bank to perform *pujah*. Soon after he was noticed to be motionless. On his followers approaching him they found that life was extinct. An express was sent to the capital, and orders arrived to postpone the funeral rites to the 1st March. The three principal Ranees, his brother, and son arrived, and the Ranees expressed their desire to sacrifice themselves. The brother tried to dissuade them, but he failed; and the funeral pyre was prepared with sandal wood, resin, and a large quantity of *ghes*. When the arrangements had been made the ladies bathed, performed *pujah*, and made presents to the Brahmins. The next step was they took measures for the government of the country and to maintain peace; then general directions were given to the brother-in-law. Their last act was to release some prisoners. They then entered the funeral pyre quite unconcerned, muttering prayers. The corpse was then laid on its back, and the eldest Ranees took its head in her lap and the two others took the feet. They were then surrounded by odorous combustibles, and the Ranees gazed upon the features of their husband, as if forgetful of every other consideration. The fire was then applied by his son, and all was over in a few minutes.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.—One of the most important awards at this exhibition is undoubtedly the one to Messrs J. and P. Coats, of Paisley. In the heart of the cotton-producing country of the world, this enterprising Scotch firm were the only manufacturers who received an award for superior strength and excellent quality of pool cotton.—*Morning Post.*

A London special denies Patti's elopement, and says her final quarrel with her husband occurred in the opera-box at St. Petersburg; that Patti immediately went to the Palace, obtained an audience with the Emperor, and an order to the police to send the Marquis de Caux promptly out of the country. On reaching Paris, the Marquis was summoned to answer in legal proceedings instituted at Patti's telegraphic orders for legal separation. It is said she offers him 100,000 francs for a peaceable separation, which he declines, unless the terms can be adjusted. On the following evening, at the opera, when Patti made her appearance, the ladies in the audience manifested their displeasure at the prima donna's conduct in seeking the Marquis's banishment. The ladies occupying the boxes, in many instances, went so far as to draw the curtains in two boxes on the first tier, in full view of the stage. The ladies went into the corridor while Patti sang.

We are asked to print the following story for the benefit of those who are in the habit of using four-wheeled cabs. A gentleman happened to be passing a door in a certain street in London before which stood a hack cab. As he passed, an invalid, bearing on his face the eruption of small pox, came out from the house and entered the cab. The observer followed the vehicle as rapidly as he could, and was just in time to see it deposit its fare at a small-pox hospital. Endeavouring to ascertain the number of the cab our informant still followed, and saw the driver halted by a lady and gentleman, whom he vainly endeavored to warn by shouts not to enter the cab. They took no notice, got in, and drove off. Being a resolute man, the observer still followed, and was just in time to see the pair descend at the door of a house in one of the best squares in London. Having failed in his efforts either to deter the passengers or to get near enough to the cab to take its number, the pursuer now gave up the chase. Some time after, being again in London, our informant thought he would call at the house at which the lady and gentleman had alighted, with the view of explaining what might have seemed his frantic behaviour in shouting to them and in pursuing the cab. He found the blinds of the house down. The master had died on the previous day of small-pox, and his wife was not expected to recover from the same malady. How the patient fared at the hospital is not known; nor, in the event of his recovery, with what feelings he would be likely to receive the information now at his service.

#### Quotations.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

OPIMUM—New Patna, cash...	5880
" New Benares, cash...	5474
" New Malwa, cash...	560
" " " " " " " " " "	565
" Allowance Teals, 120 a 24	
" Old Malwa, cash...	500
" " " " " " " " " "	505
" Allowance Teals, 24 a 48	
CAMPBELL, ... ..	174 a 18
QUICKSILVER, ... ..	612 a 62
SALTPETRE, ... ..	570 a 520

#### Exchange.

Bank on demand, ... ..	3/10 1/2
" 30 days' sight, ... ..	3/11 1/2
" 6 months' sight, ... ..	3/12 1/2
Credit, ... ..	4/0
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...	4/0
Bombay, ... ..	225
Calcutta, ... ..	225
Shanghai, demand, ... ..	73 1/2
" 30 days' sight, ... ..	74 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... ..	9 1/2
Mexicanos, ... ..	2 1/2
Gold Leaf, ... ..	25.80
English Sovereigns, ... ..	5.05
Australian Sovereigns, ... ..	5.05
Discount, ... ..	7 a 9

#### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 27	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$540	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$148	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,200	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$670	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$312	
North China Ins. Co., \$15	
Yangtze Ins. Association, \$10	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$5	
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$10	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65	
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$108	

#### Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, April 14, 1877.	
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... ..	30.122
" 1 P.M. ... ..	29.074
" 4 P.M. ... ..	—
Thermometer—9 A.M. ... ..	72
" 1 P.M. ... ..	78
" 4 P.M. ... ..	—
" (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... ..	71
" 1 P.M. ... ..	72
" 4 P.M. ... ..	—
" Maximum, ... ..	78
" Minimum over night, 68 1/2	

#### Shipping Intelligence.

##### HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.	
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.	
Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Nov. 28, "Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Dec. 4, Benlutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.	
Dec. 17, Carriack, from London to Hongkong.	
Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.	
Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.	
Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.	
Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.	
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.	
Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.	
Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.	
Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong.	
Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.	
Jan. 16, Gryfa, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.	
Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.	
Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Burryport to Hongkong.	
Feb. 2, Polynesia, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 5, Carrizal, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 8, Daphne, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to Hongkong.	
Feb. 15, Bertha (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 17, Theresa Behn, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 18, Matchless, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 19, Cactus O., from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 19, F. P. Lichfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 20, Maipin, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 20, Penrith, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 22, Euid, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 22, Osaka, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 22, Belted Will, from London to Shanghai.	
Feb. 24, Ferocia (str.), from Hamburg to Shanghai.	
Feb. 23, Argentine (str.), from London to China and Japan.	
Feb. 27, Gold Bunter, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 28, Anouisea (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.	
Feb. 28, City of Aberdeen, from London to Shanghai.	
Feb. 29, M.B. Park, from Sunderland to Singapore and Hongkong.	
March 1, Isles of the South, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
March 1, Brown Brothers, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	



## Portfolio.

## SMALL THINGS.

The simplest flowers with honied sweets  
are stored.  
The smallest things may happiness afford,  
A kindly word may give a mind repose,  
Which loudly spoken, might have led to blows.  
The smallest crust may save a human life,  
The smallest act may lead to human strife;  
The slightest touch may cause the body pain,  
The smallest spark may fire a field of grain,  
The simplest act may tell the truly brave,  
The smallest skill may serve a life to save;  
The smallest drop the thirsty may relieve,  
The slightest look may cause the heart to grieve;  
The slightest sound may cause the mind to alarm,  
The smallest thing may do the greatest harm;  
Nought is too small but it may good contain  
Afford us pleasure or award us pain.

—Edmund Hill.

## OCH! DERMOT, WHAT AILS YE?

Och! Dermot, what ails ye! No sight of a letter  
I'm gettin' at all of ye six weeks an' more;  
Ye told me that time when the big ship was sailin'  
Ye'd write ivry post till ye reached the new shore.

—Warruthruel.

Och! come back this day  
From over the say;  
The poor little heart of me's pinn' for you;  
Ap' if I'm not gettin'  
A letter, wid frettin'  
It's only me ghost will be left ye—that's thrue!

—Warruthruel! Warruthruel!

Me eyes couldn't alape all last night for me  
dramas.  
I thought that I saw ye right under the  
say,  
All settin' surrounded wid corns an' pearls,  
Wid the cruel bould mermaid that lured  
ye away.

—Warruthruel!

Och! it's then the big scaramo  
Woke me out of me dream,  
It's not jealous I am—I'm too lovin' to  
doubt ye;  
But the life of me's dreary,  
The heart of me's weary,  
It's wastin' I am, for I'm loneome widout ye.

—Warruthruel! Warruthruel!

It is an excellent rule to be observed in  
all disputes, that men should give soft  
words and hard arguments.

As no roads are so rough as those that  
have just been mended, so no sinners are  
so intolerant as those who have just turned  
salute.

How quickly one generation of men  
follows another to the grave! We come  
like the ocean waves to the shore, and  
scarcely strike the strand before we roll  
back into the forgetfulness whence we came.

SATURDAY night makes people human,  
and sets their hearts to beating softly, as  
they used to do before the world turned  
them into war-drums and jarred them to  
pieces with tattoos. The iron-doored vaults  
come to with a bang, up go the shutters  
with a click, goes the key in the lock.  
It is Saturday night, and business breathes  
free again. Homeward, ho! The door  
that has been ajar all the week gently closes  
behind him; the world is all shut out.  
Shut out? Shut in rather. Here are his  
treasures, after all, and not in the vault  
and not in the book—save the record in the  
old family Bible—and not in the bank.  
May be you are a bachelor, frosty and forty.  
Then, poor fellow, Saturday night is nothing  
to you, just as you are nothing to anybody.  
Get a wife, blue-eyed or black-eyed, but  
above all, true-eyed. Get a little home,  
no matter how little; a sofa, just two and  
a half, and then get two or two and a half  
in it of a Saturday night, and then read  
this paragraph by the light of your wife's  
eyes, and thank God, and take courage.—  
Good Words.

A FEELING of discouragement comes over  
us when we compare ourselves and our  
opportunities with those of some living men  
and with those of some who have gone,  
but whose biographies live. How did they  
learn so much, do so much, fill so large a  
space in the story of their times, and illus-  
trate so grandly the possibilities of human-  
ity? If we knew all the truth, it was no  
doubt because the time we spend in fruit-  
less effort and in doing needless things was  
steadily given by them to the things which  
count up, and make large sums total, at  
the foot of life's balance-sheet. No doubt,  
too, because they were not contemptuous of  
scattered fragments of time, which they  
filled with honest work, and which paid  
them by making their work easier and more  
successful in the end. If we could make  
up our minds to accept the situation in  
which Providence has placed us, and then  
to do the best we can there, without repin-  
ing, we might yet evolve some lovely crea-  
tion, out of our broken days.—Christian  
Weekly.

## GENUINE RELIGION.

(New York Herald.)

If you would have real happiness in your  
life, don't spend your time in trying to  
find out the color of the serpent that bit  
the Israelites, but go to some tired or  
troubled home and give them sympathy.  
There are some questions which it is not  
worth your time to solve, such as, whether  
Moses' ark was copper fastened or not,  
what was the color of the dove that brought  
back the olive branch, and whether that  
olive branch had any buds on it, and there  
are other questions, such as, are you really  
born again? Are you sure you are an  
honest man? I wish you had better settle  
right now. Don't waste your time with  
the shell, but get at the meat of the nut as  
soon as possible. This reminds us of what  
Mr. Moody said in Chicago, "There is that  
man who claims to have repented, but who  
has not paid his board bill yet though he could  
have done it. He is defrauding some poor  
widow, and yet he talks of being a disciple  
of Christ." That kind of doctrine has the  
ring of common sense in it. To confess a  
deed is not a proof of your conversion, but  
to say you are honest debts is very likely to  
be. Genuine religion is more apt to do  
than to tell what it does. If your religion  
makes you upright and downright you can  
afford to be satisfied with it; but if it fails  
to do this, you may safely conclude that  
you have brought the wrong article.

## MY MURDER.—A CONFESSION.

Though I am willing to record fully how  
and why I committed it, I decline to do  
more than indicate the place of the deed.  
Those who can recognise it by the clue I  
give are at liberty to put two and two to-  
gether.

Most people who have been to Switzer-  
land will understand where the hotel of Les  
Trois Sages is situated. They will know  
what is the chief hostility of the large town  
at which the majority of tourists entering  
and returning from the regions of the Alps  
usually halt, at least for a night, as from it  
diverge the main channels leading to the  
choicest scenery of the little republic.  
They will recollect that the inn is charm-  
ingly placed on the banks of the Rhine, and  
that its balconies and windows look out  
upon and absolutely overhang the rushing  
river, not 100 miles from its falls at Schaff-  
hausen. Enough, then, as to the locality;  
now, as to my coming there, and what  
happened.

The superfluous energy of a Briton six-  
and-twenty years of age, six feet two in  
height, and strong in proportion, finds no  
better outlet than scrambling over peaks,  
passes and glaciers; and I had been doing  
this on the occasion of which I write to my  
heart's content for five or six weeks. It  
was not my first experience of the Alps by  
many, but it had, on the whole, been the  
least enjoyable. The companion who was  
going with me disappointed me at the  
eleventh hour and I started alone, in the  
limited time for my outing not brooking  
delay; and although at times I fell in with  
pleasant people, I was bored by my solitude.  
My temper too, always a peppy at the  
best, was considerably ruffled by the loss,  
toward the end of my journey, of my re-  
maining circular notes. I most stupidly  
flicked the little case containing them out  
of my breast-pocket with my handkerchief  
as I was leaning over the side of the steamer  
coming down from Flusien to Lucerne, and  
I had the mortification of seeing it sink  
into the blue lake before my very eyes.  
My remaining cash was only just sufficient  
to carry me to—well, say, Lucerne. I had  
to write home for more money, dreading  
that it should wait me at the aforesaid well-  
known hotel. I therefore timed my arrival  
there accordingly, and it was not an hour  
too soon, for I could only just avoid over-  
staying my leave by starting for Paris by  
the first train the next day.

Hence it was with no little anxiety that  
on reaching my inn I demanded of the con-  
cierge whether there was any letter for me,  
and my satisfaction was so great when that  
majestic functionary handed me one that I  
tore it open then and there, and displayed  
the contents of its contents to the three  
waiters, porters, and idlers usually hanging  
about hotel halls. It being late I was soon  
shown to my room—a luxurious one, for an  
aloeve, where stood the bed, was divided  
from the salon by a heavy portiere, thus  
making two apartments. I took little heed,  
however, of these vanities at the time. I  
was to be off early the next morning, and  
ere long I was in bed and my light out.

The loss of the money tended to make me  
now unusually careful of that which I had  
received; so though I left my watch eto-  
worn on the table in the salon, I laid the packet  
of notes on the little marble stand at the  
head of the bed, and it was lucky I did so.  
Sound asleep? Sound is not the word  
for it. Dead asleep would be nearer the  
mark; that sort of sleep which comes to a  
strong man's perfect health and training  
after a fatiguing day's journey. What it  
was that aroused me from it I shall never  
clearly understand; but my belief is that it  
was an instinct rather than a noise which  
caused me, without altogether returning to  
consciousness, to open my eyes. My face  
was turned away from the wall against which  
one side of the bed stood, so that I  
looked straight across the little aloeve, and  
through the half open portiere into the  
salon. The moon must have risen, for  
there was a much stronger light in the  
rooms than when I put out the candle, and  
a deep shadow was cast across the opening  
between them. Her rays thus flooded both  
apartments by the single window in each.

Now I was in that curious state that  
although I knew I was awake I thought I  
was dreaming; in fact I was just on that  
mysterious frontier-land between the two  
states which is not the least perplexing  
amongst the phenomena of a mortal exist-  
ence—that is to say, I thought I was  
dreaming—when I saw the figure of a man  
on all fours crawling out of the stream of  
moonlight in the salon into the shadow  
cast, as I have said, by the arch and heavy  
folds of the portiere.

But I knew I was awake when, losing  
sight of him for a minute there, I saw him  
again emerging into the rays of light which  
fell across the floor of the aloeve where I  
lay. I knew, I say, that I was awake now,  
for could I not distinguish plainly as he  
came very slowly and stealthily toward the  
bed that his face was hidden by a sort of  
crane mask. And yet still, for a moment  
more, I thought I must be dreaming; I  
had never moved or raised my head from  
the pillow; I had simply opened my eyes,  
and I still abstained from movement while  
endeavoring to realize in what condition I  
was.

Suddenly, however, all doubts disappear-  
ed. I took in on the instant the fact that  
this was an attempt at robbery, or perhaps  
worse; for approaching the little table at  
the bed-head, the figure without rising  
from the floor lifted one of his hands as if  
to reach the marble top. The man was  
within arm's length of me now, and without  
giving him the slightest warning by any  
preliminary movement, I endeavored to  
spring out of bed straight upon him. For a  
second I had him by the collar; but not  
being able to get clear altogether from the  
bed clothes I was checked, and he slipped  
out of my grasp like an eel and disappeared  
in the shadow.

Instantly, however, I was on my feet;  
but thinking that the fellow probably would  
be armed I did not attempt to grope for  
him, but made straight through to the door  
of the salon going on to the landing, inten-  
ding to raise an alarm and prevent an  
escape, but before I could draw the bolt I  
saw him at the window opening on to the  
balcony. His figure came dark between  
me and the moonlight, and judging that  
as the casement was open, he must have  
entered that way; and was now endeavoring  
to get out by it, I lunged forward toward  
him; and had him in my arms just as he  
stepped on to the balcony, and was in the  
act of climbing over it. He struggled for  
a moment or two desperately, of course,  
but my hot temper was no new, and think-  
ing of nothing but the insolent audacity of  
the intrusion and attempted robbery, I tore  
him away with great violence—for he was  
but like a child in his strength compared  
to me—and saying in my fury, "Hé, ho,  
gendarme! you want to get out this way,  
do you? Then, by George, you shall get  
it!"

I flung him, as if he had been a truss of  
straw, over the balcony into—good God!  
the rushing river below.  
Then, and then only, for the first time,  
as my hands quivered with cold, did I re-  
member the situation of my room. I had  
been sleeping in different rooms almost every  
night for the last six weeks, and in the  
suddenness and rapidity with which the  
whole of the incidents had happened I en-  
tirely forgot that below the balcony  
rushed the impetuous Rhine. Lightning  
does not express the swift keenness of the  
agony which shot through my brain as,  
glaring after the wretched man, I caught a  
faint glimpse of his falling figure, and  
heard the faintest cry and splash rise for a  
second above the rush of the torrent.

Not being skilled in describing sensa-  
tions I abstain entirely from attempting to  
express what mine were now. I pulled  
myself together in a minute or two, en-  
deavoring to collect my thoughts, and to  
settle what I ought to do. I walked to  
the cable where I had left my watch—it  
was gone, so to the stand at the bed-head—  
my packet of notes was safe, but the hand  
which I had arrested, only just in time, as  
it rose toward them, belonged to some one  
who knew that they were there, that was  
evident. Then my eyes fell upon a black  
object lying on the floor in a streak of  
moonlight; it was a piece of folded paper  
with an elastic band attached. In the last  
encounter the thief's disguise had fallen off,  
and I remember that for a second on the  
balcony I had met the rascal's large dark  
eyes as they seemed starting from his head  
with terror.

The balcony! As I put my hand on the  
side of the balustrade, in the act of looking  
over, it touched the top of a light ladder,  
the other end of which on examination I  
could not faintly discern in the moonlight  
reached not a dozen feet down on a long but  
less projecting balcony than mine, for my  
rooms were over a low pitched entresol, to  
which this lower balcony belonged.

Clearly, then, it was some one engaged  
about the house—a waiter probably, who  
had attempted to rob me; one of those who  
red seen me open the letter and examine  
the notes, and brought me also then that  
my movements in my room must have  
been watched, or that stealthy hand never  
have been raised with such foreknowl-  
edge toward the spot where I had placed  
the money.

A long acquaintance with foreign habits  
had taught me that an amiable custom pre-  
valled among this rascally scum of waiters  
of boring gimblet-holes in the corners of  
the door panels, through which they might  
become acquainted with the private proceed-  
ings of the occupants of the rooms, male  
or female. I was not surprised then, on  
rekindling my candle and examining the  
door, to find several of these trous-judas,  
as they are playfully called; one particularly  
so large and so directed that anybody in  
the outer passage could easily observe all  
that went on within the room.

My impulse now was to raise an alarm;  
but an instant's reflection showed me that  
if I did I must bid good-by to all thoughts  
of reaching Paris by the early train, and of  
saving the limit of my leave. And was it  
worth my while to do this? I decided in a  
moment—most certainly not. Was I to ex-  
pose myself to vast personal inconvenience  
and possible professional ruin, through not  
meeting my engagements, simply for the  
sake of explaining to the cumbersome law  
of the land what had happened, and to  
run the risk of not being able to do so to  
its satisfaction, and consequently perhaps  
of being incarcerated as a murderer? Not  
a bit of it! I would see the law of Switzer-  
land at Jericho first! As it was I had  
lost my watch, and my temper leapt up in  
rebellion at the thought, and easily per-  
suaded me for the time that I should be  
little better than a fool to risk the prospects  
of my life by any act so quixotic. If the  
rascal were drowned it was his own fault,  
and there should be an end of it, as far  
as I was concerned. So, at least, I  
thought then. No; I would be off as I  
proposed; and with this determination I began  
deliberately to dress and pack my knap-  
sack, for sleep was gone for that night.  
Only one doubt perplexed me. Should I  
leave the ladder standing where it was, and  
let the hotel authorities think what they  
liked, or (for otherwise it would only lead  
to enquiries and difficulties) should I fling  
it into the river after the man? Right or  
wrong, with very little hesitation I adopted  
the latter course.

Not a sign of life was visible as I looked  
once more upon the broad river; and as I  
gently raised the ladder, and consigned it  
to its depths, I thought it was not the first  
secret by a good many that its impetuous  
current had carried away to oblivion.

An hour or two later I had quietly paid  
my bill at the bureau, and was on my way  
to Paris, and by the following night was  
once more in my chambers in the temple.  
Argue, reason, justify, talk this, or  
that, as I had a duty to do, he would  
have done so-and-so, as much as you please,  
you can never quite philosophise away which  
will arise occasionally if you have ever had the  
misfortune, however unintentionally, to kill  
a man. My hot temper has often given  
me cause for regret, not to say remorse,  
but since the night when I flung the robber  
into the Rhine I hope I can safely say  
I have cured it. Whenever it comes bub-  
bling up there also comes with it the vivid  
recollection of that brief struggle on the  
balcony, and I do it is subdued on the instant;  
but the recollection, alas! is not so speedily  
dismissed; it still hovers painfully in my  
memory at times, though twelve years have  
passed since the deed was done—twelve  
years! during which no mention that I  
have ever seen, has been made in the pa-  
pers of any one having been missed from  
the hotel.

Of course I have been often to Switzer-  
land since; but somehow I have always  
avoided the town where is the hostility of  
Les Trois Sages, and I certainly should  
never think of going up the Rhine again.  
I strike the Alps now by other routes, and  
have a tendency to get well to the Italian  
side of them. Indeed, I have but lately re-  
turned from a summer amongst the hills in  
the neighborhood of Como. What capri-  
cious fate led me there to the spot where I  
was to find the sequel to "My Murder."  
I need not be speculated upon; it was one of  
those strange coincidences, I suppose, which  
when met with in fiction excite little sur-  
prises, but which when stated as facts, are  
generally doubted. Here it is, however,  
and if it had not been a fact there would  
never have been any record on paper of  
"My Murder."

Well, I pulled up one day at an im-  
probable little albergo, on the side of a steep  
declivity overlooking the "lago" lake. The  
light refreshment which I ordered was  
brought to me at I set at a little table in  
the garden, sheltered by vines, olives and

fig trees, by the padrone himself, a vener-  
able, gray-bearded man. Only as he set  
the fruit and bread down before did I ob-  
serve that he was blind. He had walked  
so steadily from the house to where I sat  
that no one could have guessed at his af-  
fection. The sudden discovery of it, to-  
gether with a sorrowful expression which  
his face wore, touched me, and I began  
talking to him with what Italian I could  
muster. His speech showed him to be  
above the common herd, and after convers-  
ing for a while about the neighborhood, and  
such ordinary topics, I ventured to touch  
on his blindness.

"Oh," said he, "that is very little, signor;  
men can be more severely tried than by  
having to live in the dark. There are worse  
afflictions than that."

"Indeed," I answered, "do you speak  
from experience?"

"Truly, signor, I do."  
"You surprise me; I should have thought  
nothing could be worse. Do you mind tell-  
ing me what you have found so?"

"No," he said, slowly sitting down op-  
posite to me, "but it is a sad tale, I doubt  
if it can amuse the signor, but if he is will-  
ing to listen I am willing to tell. It some-  
times causes the heart to pour out its trou-  
bles even into the ear of a stranger. Let  
us; let us know how the time goes, for I  
have some affairs to attend to by and by."

While speaking he thrust a hand into  
the pocket of his vest, and drawing out a  
watch without a chain held it toward me,  
adding: "What is the hour, signor? We  
blind folks are a little helpless in those  
matters."

I looked into his large brown palm, and  
was about to answer, but the words stuck  
in my throat, for surely it was not the first  
time I had seen that dial.

"Permit me," I said after a pause, as pre-  
tending not to be quite able to see it, I en-  
deavored to turn the watch over in his hand  
that I might by a glance at the back of it  
verify the idea which had crossed my  
mind. He felt what I was doing and said:

"The signor will find the time by the  
front, and not by the back."

"Surely," answered, "it is three  
o'clock. But that is an English watch you  
have, is it not?"

"The signor is curious; can it signify  
to him of what manufacture it is," replied  
the padrone in rather an altered tone, but  
not rudely.

"Oh, no," I answered carelessly, not wish-  
ing to arouse any suspicions in him; "it  
only struck me as strange to find an Eng-  
lish watch in these parts. Pray let me  
look at it."

With a return of his former sorrowful  
manner, and with an air of resignation he  
reluctantly handed me the watch, saying,  
"Certainly, if I tell you one thing I  
may as well tell you all."

A glimpse on the back revealed my own  
crest and initials; but I restrained the ex-  
pression rising to my lips and went on:  
"Ah, a good watch; may I ask how you  
came by it?"

"Yes; it will appear in what I have to  
say. It is all said, and is only one of the  
many troubles which have made me an old  
man before my time. Very sad, indeed,  
is all that hangs about that watch. It be-  
longed to my son, at least it was found  
upon him when he was dead."

Needless to say how I winced under the  
old man's words. He continued, as he  
passed his hand across his sightless eyes:  
"Yes, signor, he is these many years past,  
and perhaps it is as well. But at me! the  
way of it, the way of it—there is my grief.  
Could I have been that I had been by, and  
have known there was ever so little repen-  
tance in his heart, there would have been  
some little comfort for me, perhaps; but  
as it was, it is too probable that he went  
unshriven, unrepentant, suddenly to his  
account."

"Tell me, tell me," I said quickly, "the  
way of his death!" But the padrone was  
not to be hurried. He seemed to like to  
linger on the pain his slowly-uttered words  
brought with them, little guessing how they  
were paining me also.

He went on: "Ever a prodigal from his  
youth upward, my boy grew worse and  
worse as he reached manhood. I had  
looked that he should inherit my business  
and good name, for they were both worth  
inheriting at one time. I kept a hotel at  
Bergamo, and for a while he was my chief  
waiter, but his vicious course brought ruin  
on us both. He contracted debts which I  
had to pay, ran away in civil company, and  
I heard nothing from him for years.

"When I did it was, as usual, with a  
demand for money. He was then in Switzer-  
land as a waiter, I believe, at the hotel of  
Les Trois Sages—the signor knows it; and  
of course, all the English know it; and  
there I afterward heard it was that he, in  
the act of attempting some desperate crime  
probably, fell one night into the Rhine and  
was picked up dead the next day. Only by  
a miracle could it have been that his body  
was not carried straight away down over  
the falls at Schaffhausen; but it seems  
that he got entangled in the chain of the  
ferry which crosses the Rhine, as you  
know, a little below the hotel. Here  
again by a miracle it chanced that he was  
seen by some men who were early working  
at some timber raft, and was by them  
carried ashore, as I have said, for dead."

"But was he?" I inquired with an anxiety  
I could ill disguise, as the old man paused.  
"No, signor; it was not his destiny to  
be drowned; would that it had been, for  
then he would have been saved from the  
commission of his greatest crime. No; he  
was restored, to return to me, and pile  
upon me further anguish."

"He came back to Bergamo, a year or  
two after, to a smaller inn which I was  
keeping, and in a drunken brawl with some  
of his loose companions he used his knife  
with a fatal result upon an unarmed man,  
whose friend on the instant stabbed my son  
to the heart. That is all, signor; but the  
remembrance of his career has been far  
worse for me than the darkness."

"And the watch," I suggested, with a  
sense of relief quite inexpressible, "was  
found in his possession?"

"Yes, signor; but I doubt if he had come  
by it honestly, for they tell me there are  
a device and letters on the back in no way  
belonging to him. But still I treasure it  
for his sake, or rather for his mother's, for  
he was all that remained to me of her; and  
she idolized him for the five years that she  
was spared after his birth; and," added the  
old man, in a somewhat more cheery tone,  
as if the recital of his troubles had relieved  
him, "a good English watch is useful to a  
blind man."

Most assuredly the last thing in my  
thoughts was to deprive him of his treasure.  
I was only too glad to pay for my loss by  
what I had just heard; only too grateful  
for being able after all years to look back  
with complacency upon what I now believe  
will call "My Murder."

## AUBER'S LAST DAYS.

At 88—then close upon 89—he presided  
at the examinations of the Conservatory,  
and looked as if destined to see his 100th  
birthday. His twinkling, malicious eyes  
still retained their fire, and that sarcastic,  
ironic, or mocking smile, which one notes  
in his portraits, still hung upon the corners  
of his mouth. His thin lips were still  
compressed, his chin not having fallen with  
age as with Rossini, and his small, delicate  
hand was not entirely deformed by time.  
He was evidently amiable, but he sat  
through the entertainment in patience,  
occasionally giving a smile to some friend  
in the audience. I saw Auber but once  
after that, and then he had walked down  
to the opera upon the arm of a friend, and  
was slowly mounting the Rue St. Georges  
to his hotel. There he was comfortably  
and richly installed, his working room  
being a small saloon coquettishly arranged.  
He wrote to the last, and left a quantity  
of music yet to be published. The siege of  
Paris came. Auber lived the life of a rich  
man, his works returning him a large  
annual revenue, and his passion was for  
horses. He had two that he esteemed high-  
ly, and in honor of Rossini, had named  
them *Figaro* and *Almaviva*. Every morn-  
ing he went out to caress them, to examine  
their coats, to look after the quality of their  
hay, to carry them lumps of sugar, and his  
affection for them was real. Every after-  
noon they took him out for exercise, and  
for his accustomed tour in the Bois. One  
day, an order came from the Government  
to seize the horses of the *Sieur Auber*.  
*Almaviva* was requisitioned and sent to the  
butchery. Auber was greatly distressed at  
the loss of his friend, and at once sent *Figaro*  
to a piano maker, and his life was spared  
on condition that he did necessary duty as  
a drag-horse for the rest of the siege. De-  
prived of his horses, and of his accustomed  
exercise, Auber visibly languished. At the  
beginning of the Commune, he had an  
attack of inflammation of the bladder, as in  
1869, and on the 8th of May was confined to  
his bed. He was in the habit of going to bed  
late and rising early—like most old men, re-  
quiring little sleep—and receiving the pupils  
of the conservatory, who asked an audience  
at 7 o'clock in the morning. They found  
him at his piano composing music. He was  
there on the morning of the 8th, de-  
spite his suffering, and his friends then tried  
again to get him to leave the city. He  
refused, saying that he wished to die in the  
city he had loved so well. The next day  
he could not rise, not even for his morning  
prayers; he being a delicious piece of music  
he had been recently composed. On the  
10th he was delirious, and talked about  
music. On the morning of the 12th he  
seemed easier, but while his friends were  
watching he suddenly rose in his bed, lock-  
ed intently before him, as if seeing far,  
far into the future, and fell back dead. In a  
few days monuments to Auber will be  
raised at Paris and Caen, and soon the  
words, "Died in 1871," will be engraved  
upon the front of the New opera.—*Paris  
Letter in N. Y. Times.*

## THE STEAM-WHISTLE.

(From the Kansas-City Times.)

Every one in a while a good thing is  
brought forth by mere accident, as it were,  
by the conversation daily carried on between  
the old settlers of the old Missouri River  
towns. Mark Twain, in his "Gilded Age,"  
applied one of these Missouri River incidents  
to good advantage in his admirable descriptive  
sketch of the old negro's first sight of a  
steamboat at night. The incident as de-  
scribed in the "Gilded Age," actually  
transpired in the Randolph Bend, just below  
the city, where an old negro woman,  
awakened in her cabin by the loud snore of  
a heavy-loaded steamer forcing its way up  
stream, caught her first sight of the  
steamer's two furnace holes in the distance.  
To her they appeared like the fiery eyeballs  
of some terrible monster which was snorting  
with fury as it swam up the river. The old  
settlers say that the old woman caught up  
her two children and fled up the bluffs and  
concealed herself in mortal terror until day-  
light came to her relief.

The story of the first steam-whistle on the  
Missouri River is more amusing. Its in-  
troduction dates back to 1844. At that time  
the settlers on the Missouri River were in  
the habit of making yearly visits to St.  
Louis to do their trading for themselves and  
friends. They were not provided with daily  
intercourse with the outside world, and  
many who lived back from the river seldom  
if ever saw a steamboat more than once a  
year. It happened that during the Fall of  
the year 1844 the new steamboat *Lexington*  
started up the Missouri River, loaded down  
to the guards with freight. Among the  
passengers were Judge Joseph C. Ransom,  
now of this city; Theodore Warner, of  
Lexington; Ben Holladay, afterwards the  
famous overland stage proprietor; Colonel  
Fomeroy, of Lexington; and a planter of  
Platte County named George Youm.

The steamer *Lexington* was provided with  
a steam-whistle—the first used on the  
Missouri—and as it happened, no one knew  
about it except Warner, who was a wag and  
a lover of a joke. The night after leaving  
St. Louis the passengers were collected to-  
gether playing cards (for fun) in the cabin,  
when the talk turned upon steamboat ex-  
plains, then very common.

"I feel perfectly safe on this boat," said  
Warner, as he dealt the cards.

"Why?" inquired Youm, the planter.

"Why?" echoed the rest of the company.

"I will tell you why," said the wag, care-  
fully studying his cards, "this boat is  
provided with a new patent safety-valve,  
which notifies the passengers on board when  
it is about to blow up. It is a concern which  
makes a most unearthly noise, and when you  
hear it, it is time to get back aft or jump  
overboard."

Notwithstanding the fact that Warner  
told his story with the most solemn and  
earnest countenance, some were skeptical.  
Not so, however, with the planter. Next  
morning, when the *Lexington* was steaming  
up the long, straight stretch of river just  
below Washington, Mo., the passengers were  
at breakfast. The meal had been called,  
and all were busily engaged in doing justice  
to the kind of meals they were accustomed  
to serve on steamboats in those days.  
Suddenly the whistle commenced to blow,  
the first time on the trip. The passengers  
looked at each other a moment, and horror  
and dismay spread itself over their faces.  
The first man to realize the situation and  
act was Youm, the planter, who, with hair  
erect and blanched face, jumped up, crying  
as he pulled over one after the other of the  
passengers:

"Run, run for your lives; this—this—this  
going to bust. Follow me, and let's save  
ourselves."

Of course, there was a stampede for the

rear of the boat, and it was only by the  
exertions of the crew that the more excited  
were restrained from jumping into the river.

## TALKING TO JULIA.

HOW PERKINS INTRODUCED THE TELEPHONE  
AND DISCOURAGED IT.

Perkins is one of those progressive men  
who want to try every new invention that  
is brought out. His house is full of  
patent flat-irons, apple-coreers, squeaking  
dolls, rat-traps, flap-jack turners, etc. He  
takes all the scientific publications, and  
sometimes goes wild over the application of  
some newly discovered principle to a steam  
engine or a foot-bath. His last freak was  
to get enthused over the telephone, and  
have one put into his house, connected  
with one in the office on California street. He  
foresees great advantages resulting



## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

**MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.**  
The French Contract Packet *DJEMNAH*, will be despatched from Hongkong on **THURSDAY**, the 10th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension. Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

**Wednesday, 18th inst.—**  
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.  
**Thursday, 19th inst.—**  
7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.  
10 A.M. Registry of Letters closes.  
11 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.  
11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until  
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.  
Hongkong, April 5, 1877. ap10

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	2	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Port of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	2	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	2	4	4

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

## Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London:—

	By	By other
Letters,.....	12	12
Registration,.....	8	8
Newspapers,.....	4	2
Books and Patterns,.....	6	4

## Other Union Countries:—

Letters,.....	12	12
Registration,.....	8	8
Newspapers,.....	2	2
Books and Patterns,.....	4	4

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Letters,.....	26	22
Registration,.....	12	12
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.):—

Letters,.....	20	16
Registration,.....	12	12
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	8	6

W. Indies, Guianas, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemalas, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters,.....	88	84
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	10	8
Registration,.....	12	12
to Honduras, & British West Indies,.....	12	18

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters,.....	88	84
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	12	10
Registration,.....	None.	None.

Brazil:—

Letters,.....	82	78
Registration,.....	8	8
Newspapers,.....	6	4
Books and Patterns,.....	8	6

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of paper or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection, nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 8. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. **Exemption.**—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## PATENTS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, Denmark, Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles. Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post: viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids or various kinds, curries, combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in such a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bag, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz, the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

**REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES OF CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.**

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Letters, per half ounce.

Hongkong to E. India,.....	12	8
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,.....	12	8
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, Panama,.....	12	8
Hawaii, Newfoundland,.....	12	6
Guatemala, Marquesas Is., Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti,.....	12	10
Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, Greytown, Guano, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela,.....	12	13
West Indies,.....	12	17
Haiti, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,.....	12	21

Books and Papers.

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 lb.,.....	2	1
Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper,.....	2	4
Books, &c., for all other places, per 2 oz.,.....	4	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to call American Stamps at this Office, for the

benefit of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be applied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters, and Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or injury to packets which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters to be sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets, although any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be liable to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created, and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch.

Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probable about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

**PACKETS.**—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post.

Fans, Curious Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are occasionally being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have been paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

**PATTERNS.**—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Up to £2,.....	18 cents.
" 25,.....	" 24 "
" 50,.....	" 24 "
" 100,.....	" 24 "
Local Money Orders.	
Up to \$25,.....	18 cents.
" 50,.....	30 "
" 100,.....	30 "

5.—Limits of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission.

In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Argyll	5 b	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	April 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	17th, 3 p.m.
Cairnmuir	4 c	Spawart	Brit. str.	1123	April 11	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Saigon	18th, daylight
City of Tokio	3 b	Maury	Amer. str.	3800	April 9	P. M. S. Co.	Yama & S. F. de So	To-day
Cyphrona	4 c	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	April 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Amoy	To-morrow
Esmeralda	5 b	Thebaud	Brit. str.	385	April 14	A. McG. Heaton	Shanghai	To-morrow
Flora Castle	4 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	1622	April 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Gadsill	4 c	Ranton	Brit. str.	1240	April 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Amoy, Taiwan, &c.	at daylight
Glennear	5 b	Auld	Brit. str.	1370	April 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	17th, 3 p.m.
Halloung	5 b	Abbott	Brit. str.	277	April 13	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Japan	4 b	Smidt	Brit. str.	1865	April 4	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Jeddah	4 b	Clark	Brit. str.	1642	April 8	Geo Cheong Hong	Coast Ports	To-day
Malacca	5 c	Edmond	Brit. str.	1044	April 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Namoa	5 b	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	April 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Swatow	at daylight
Ningpo	4 c	Cass	Brit. str.	761	April 12	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Norna	2 b	Walker	Brit. str.	606	April 11	Kwok Acheong	Hoikow	at daylight
Ocean	4 b	Jaques	Brit. str.	971	April 8	Kwong Lee Yuen & Co.	Saigon	17th, noon
Pernambuco	4 b	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	April 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Amoy	Repairing
Sacda	4 b	.....	Span. str.	37	Dec.	Brandao & Co.	Hankow	
Salvadora	4 c	Hormaechea	Span. str.	615	April 9	Wm. Fustan & Co.	Coast Ports	
Tartar	3 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	1465	April 9	Siemssen & Co.		
Yangtze	5 b	Schultze	Brit. str.	723	April 10	Siemssen & Co.		
Yaso	5 b	Funchard	Brit. str.	559	April 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Yotung	2 b	.....	Brit. str.	324	June	Kwok Acheong		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Albert Russell	8 c	Carver	Amer. bge.	762	April 13	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Portland	Cleared
Alden Bessie	4 c	Noyes	Amer. bge.	842	Jan.	Rozario & Co.	London	Waichai Pier
Anglo Saxon	4 c	Harrington	Brit. sh.	984	Mar.	Meyer & Co.		
Argonaut	8 c	Anderson	Brit. sh.	1072	April 8	Meyer & Co.		
Bertha	4 c	Ringo	Ger. bge.	442	April 10	Wieler & Co.		
Bus Fan	2 b	Müller	Span. sh.	575	April 7	Kin-tye-long		
Carmen	4 c	Coloma	Span. bge.	200	April 6	Brandao & Co.		
Chang Soon	2 b	Cheng Sang	Span. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chow Sze	2 b	Stehmeyer	Span. sh.	465	April 1	Siemssen & Co.		
Coeran	8 c	Vincent	Amer. sch.	230	.....	Insurance Company		
Corlano	2 b	Robertson	Brit. bge.	395	April 9	Wieler & Co.		
Fochoy	2 b	Hochreuter	Span. bge.	300	April 2	Chinese		
Forward	4 c	Vandervord	Brit. bge.	750	Feb.	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Garibaldi	4 c	Forbes	Amer. bge.	670	Feb.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Portland	
Glengairn	4 c	Finnister	Brit. sh.	895	April 11	Landstein & Co.		
Harlow	8 c	Garthly	Brit. bge.	472	April 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Humboldt	8 c	Stall	Ger. bge.	329	April 8	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.	Manila	
Hydra	8 c	Dest	Ger. bge.	785	Mar.	Siemssen & Co.		
Krung Thop	2 b	Dubrigon	Span. bge.	489	April 6	Siemssen & Co.		
Leucadia	8 c	Mearns	Brit. sh.	896	April 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Leitner	7 b	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug.	Insurance Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	4 c	McKison	Brit. bge.	506	Mar.	Hop Kee & Co.	Batavia & Samatang	
Mary Goodell	4 c	Amos	Amer. sh.	761	April 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	
Mount Lebanon	2 b	Hall	Brit. S.M.S.	530	Mar.	Rozario & Co.	Vancouver's Island	
Mythic Belle	2 c	Plumer	Amer. sh.	705	Feb.	Siemssen & Co.	New York	
Noraman	2 b	Tarek	Span. sch.	711	Mar.	Tak Mee	Manila	Coast Dock
Ruera Constante	8 c	Uriarte	Span. sch.	204	April 2	Rozario & Co.		
Ryasa	8 c	Garlock	Brit. sh.	709	April 7	Wm. Fustan & Co.	Manila	
Rosetta McNeil	1 b	Brown	Amer. bge.	406	Mar.	Order		
Rosina	8 c	Hansen	Amer. S.M.S.	830	Feb.	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	
Rurik	1 b	Burgeland	Russ. bge.	261	Mar.	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Manila	
Totens	8 c	Corbado	Span. bge.	1916	Mar.	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Thomas Lord	8 c	Hall	Amer. sh.	219	Mar.	Wieler & Co.	Nicolajefsk	
Uzish	8 c	Harnden	Brit. sch.	701	April 2	Kin-tye-long		
Young Slam	2 b	Benedictsen	Span. sh.	701	April 2	Kin-tye-long		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Carl		Hansen	Ger. bge.	215	April 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Kronprinzessen		Hansen	Dan. bge.	843	April 13	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.	Tientsin	
Viscount MacDuff		Wright	Brit. S.M.S.	289	Mar.	Bornes Company, Limited	Tientsin	
<b>CANTON</b>								
China		Akermann	Ger. str.	648	April 12	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashuelot	6 h	American	corvette	1100	6	700	Mar. 31	E. O. Matthews
Charybdis	6 c	British	corvette	1506	.....	.....	April 5	T. E. Smith
Marquez de la Victoria	N.V.	Spanish	transport	1200	.....	.....	Feb. 23	Borrafo
Mesance	6 k	British	military hospital	2691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modeste	Ab. D.	British	corvette	1405	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.B.
Nautilus	6 h	German	gun vessel	600	.....	.....	April 11	Valois
Palmio	K. D.	Spanish	transport	1200	.....	.....	Feb. 28	Rapallo
Tejo	Novelty Works	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3687	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Fai Wan	.....	.....	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Bennett, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Latin	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	Banning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	491	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. J. Collins
Ching-po	150	.....	.....	Wan Lam Wan
Ching-shing	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Ching-shing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ching-shing	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pong-shan-hai	600	6	60	.....
Quongong	120	3	60	.....
Shen-chi	150	5	.....	.....
Sul-tang	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tahing-shing	180	6	60	.....
Tien-po	180	6	.....	.....
Wing-po	600	3	180	.....

## FOUCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Vessel's Name.	Destination.
Etiope	for Shanghai
Han Kwang	for Shanghai
Hochung	for Swatow
Hwai Yuen	for Amoy
J. Kremer	for Taiwan
J. Phillips	for Shanghai
K. Fickinger	for Shanghai
Mosquito	British gunboat
Namoa	for Hongkong

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Vessel's Name.	Destination.
Antioch	for London
Batist	Russian

\* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessel's Name.	Destination.
China	German
Djemah	French
Fusiyama	Chinese
Geelong	British
Glenartney	British
Hai-an	Chinese
Hai-ting	Chinese
Hankow (McQueen)	British
Hoon Maru	American
Hoonan	Chinese
Kiang-chang	Chinese
Kiang-kwan	Chinese
Kiang-piat	Chinese
Kiang-teen	Chinese
Kiang-was	Chinese
Loudoun Castle	British
Nagaya Maru	Japanese
Nanking	American
Ping-ss	British

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessel's Name.	Destination.
Takli	British
Agate	for New York
Chity Sark	British ship
Eliza Shaw	British ship
Haydn Brown	for New York
Hilda	British barque
J. R. Worcester	British barque
Lady Bowen	British barque
Spinaway	British barque
Union	British barque
Wollara	British barque
Atalante	French iron-clad
Cypod	German gunboat
Midge	British gunboat
Sheldrake	British gun-vessel
Sokol	Russian gunboat
Surprise	French gunboat

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 14, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.

## Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450
"    Ama. Sugar cured, "	300
"    Focchow, . . . "	160
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160
Beef Corned, . . . catty	150
"    Roast, . . . "	150
"    Soup, . . . "	90
"    Steak, . . . "	150
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60
"    Tongue, fresh, each	275
"    "    corned, "	320
"    Head, . . . "	600
"    Heart, . . . "	150
"    Feet, . . . "	50
"    Kidneys, . . . "	60
"    Tail, . . . "	100
"    Liver, . . . catty	80
"    Tripe (undressed), catty	50
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300
"    Chinese, . . . "	180
"    English . . . "	360
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180
"    Leg, . . . "	180
"    Shoulder, . . . "	180
"    Liver, . . . "	180
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	90
"    Feet, . . . "	100
"    Fry, . . . "	110
"    Head, . . . "	90
"    Heart, . . . each	60
"    Kidneys, . . . "	80
"    Liver, . . . lb.	100
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150
"    Corned, . . . "	130
"    Leg, . . . "	150
"    Fat or Lard, . . . "	110
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	240
"    Heart, . . . each	50
"    Kidneys, . . . "	80
Sucking Pigs, . . . "	1750
Veal, . . . catty	140
<b>Poultry.</b>	
Capon, . . . catty	220
Ducks, . . . catty	130
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100
"    Duck . . . "	100
"    Salt . . . "	120
Fowls, . . . catty	180
Geese, . . . "	120
Partridges, . . . each	350
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$2.00
Pigeons, . . . each	160
Quail, . . . "	100
Rabbits, . . . "	800
Snipe, . . . each	120
Teal, . . . "	250
Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty	700
"    Hen, . . . "	450
Wild Duck, . . . each	450